

Break

Defenders of the faith

The primary torch – somewhat dimmed, perhaps, after the alarms and excursions of the seventies, but still burning steadily – was passed on this week. On Monday Her Majesty's Inspector Norman Thomas, Chief Inspector for Primary Education through that stormy decade, handed over to Geoffrey Elsmore HMI.

Defenders of the primary faith believe that Norman Thomas did a great deal to keep the flame alight. At Government level, he protected it from the critical winds of black, green and yellow papers, and the icy torments springing from Neville Bennet's first interpretations of his research, and from the William Tyndale affair.

Oddly enough, Thomas's first teaching job was at William Tyndale (then called Sable Street). He's been heard to say it was probably just as bad a school in those days as it was said to be during the crisis. In the fifties he became head of a school in brave new Stevenage.

Perhaps the main achievement of his HMI career was the primary survey, published in 1978. The idea for it had several sources – a Plowden report recommendation, the inadequacies of the NFER when it came to primary evaluation. But Thomas was the main initiator and architect.

Since then surveys have become part of the landscape. But the primary one was particularly important in providing clear evidence about the realities of primary education when it was badly needed. As Norman Thomas has said: "It made silly things less likely."

"Norman's been a very sensible exponent of primary education, and very close to the sharp edge," said one experienced primary adviser. He has also been easy and accessible – one of the distinguished group of senior DES people who instruct their secretaries to put callers through, not fend them off.

He was a keen and influential supporter of the new National Association for Primary Education. Thomas was a regular attendee at the first



Geoffrey Elsmore – emerging from the cuts files.

meetings in David Gadsby's office at the publishers A and C Black, where NAPE was planned and launched.

If Norman Thomas' style has been quiet (he was a practised exponent of the administrative art of going slow when the going gets rough) his successor's, so far, has been even quieter. Geoffrey Elsmore is a graduate of the elite school of primary education run by Edith Moorhouse in Oxfordshire in the late forties and fifties.

After an RAF and South East Asia war, Elsmore went into primary teaching in a well-run Oxfordshire primary in Kidlington, and ended up with his own large all-through primary, also in Kidlington.

One visitor remembers finding him putting up a display of children's work outside his office, alongside two children who were putting up a display of their own work. After they had all finished there was a critical consultation – and Elsmore went back and improved his display.

The school was strong on Elsmore's main interests – children's art and writing and music (he used to lead the school orchestra on his violin). He became an HMI in 1963, working in the north-west, and became Senior Inspector for primary ten years later.

Since then he's gained a reputation as someone who knows primaries extremely well, and can ask searching questions and make pertinent and perceptive comments – but as some-

thing of a dark horse. "The typical HMI – won't tell you the time in case he commits himself" said one observer.

Stumping the circuit after the Bullock report or the primary survey he was full of information – but often upstaged by livelier and more flamboyant primary apostles. Recently, he's been in a backroom managing the crucial HMI survey on the effects of the cuts.

That survey is evidence of the huge challenge the primary inspectorate faces in keeping up morale, let alone improving quality, when teachers are increasingly overstretching and stuck, and local authorities are becoming more and more parochial.

It notes the present difficulties of giving schools an appropriate range of specialist skills, or staff to cater for exceptionally slow or bright children, or manageable age groups in a class, or proper ancillary help and resources.

Besides that there will be battles to be fought to preserve specialist primary teacher training and improve its quality through the next round of cutbacks.

Geoffrey Elsmore isn't taking on an easy job, and the primary defender is hoping their dark horse will run strongly. But, as one commented: "The great thing is that he has enough first hand experience of high quality primary schools not to have any secret doubts."

Personal column

Mary Warnock Just the job

When my mother used to ask nervously about our friends, "What does he do?" she was not inquiring whether he was a doctor or a solicitor or a schoolmaster, but whether he fished, hunted or played golf. A man, she thought, must have something to do.

It seems that the world is at last moving her way. There was a marvellously cheerful article in the *New Standard* some time in August, by a young graduate called Robert Elms. "Most of my friends," he wrote, "are not employed; but then again they're not unemployed either."

The concept of employment or unemployment in the old sense does not apply to him and his friends. They do what they want, sometimes making money from it, sometimes not. Sometimes they make money for a bit by taking temporary or part-time work. But this work does not amount to a profession. It is casual labour, and the point of it is to enable them the better to get on with whatever it is they really like, photography, perhaps, or music, or designing clothes or writing novels.

For many reasons, it is possible to live like this, as it was not in the past. The Welfare State, obviously, has opened up great possibilities for the non-careerist. Then there is the new role of women. In the old days, men sought the security of the professions because of the desire to marry and have children. Now it is quite possible to do that and also live from hand-to-mouth, knowing that your wife will contribute to this kind of life, earning when she can, and exercising every talent she has, often working with you on a joint enterprise. She will not wish to be kept in any style, least of all the style to which she has been accustomed. And quite apart from that, you can live with your girl without marrying her, especially if you do not want children. It is another choice.

So there is a new freedom which, almost for the first time, is beginning to be realized and enjoyed. In the 'sixties, people had yet to recognize what they had got. The rebels could have been employed, but chose not to be. It was an "alternative" life, and we were all shocked, as was intended. In the seventies, hair got shorter, ambitions higher, and it became respectable for clever undergraduates to aim, again, for the professions. Now, in the eighties, there is a new spirit abroad. Some will certainly become professionals, but many will not. Already it is rash to ask a young man or woman, "What

do you do?" and mean "What is your chosen profession?"

There are two important consequences. One is that the old and middle-aged, the established and the conventional, must become accustomed to the new concept of working-non-work, or active-professionalism; of people doing things, that is, which are not jobs, and which certainly do not amount to a career.

We must not insist that our managers and entrepreneurs come into their posts through orthodox routes. It is crucial to the future of commerce and industry that we be prepared to use people who have spent a long time bumbling about. Of course, schools must continue to encourage people to go on being educated as long as they want to; only because probably those most likely to think of their life as employment in realistic terms are graduates. But at the same time it is essential that schools keep firmly in mind the question what all this education is actually for. And the answer is that it is not, or not necessarily, for a nine-to-five job, nor for a place in the competitive hierarchy of security and promotion.

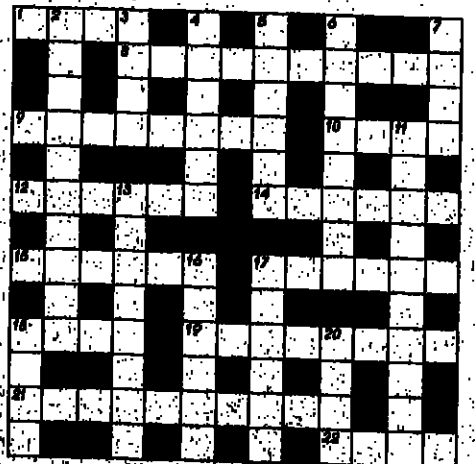
Some will still be conventionally ambitious, and society as a whole would be disastrously badly off without them. But what we must recognize now is the possibility of being ambitious for something new, something more to do with satisfaction than with status. And, incidentally, equality of opportunity might make actual sense in the setting of this kind of ambition.

The second consequence is related to the first, but requires perhaps even more of a revolution on the part of the middle-aged. Unemployment, in the old, pejorative sense, hits worst those who are least qualified. This is conventional wisdom, and is more or less correct. But the ability to use and enjoy so-called employment in the new sense also requires qualifications, though not necessarily formal ones. It may be thought, indeed, to be a wholly middle-class potential. But what is really needed is not to be a member of the middle-classes, but to be confident, competent and capable of pursuing the things you really enjoy and think worth doing for their own sake.

Schools have, therefore, a tremendous responsibility to the new eighties generations: a responsibility not so much to push them all through examinations willy-nilly, as to ensure that they leave school with things they enjoy.

TES Crossword No. 16

by Rufus



Across

- 1 Not likely to give bust (4)
- 2 Paradoxical description of the returning (5)
- 3 Final bid to get out (4)
- 4 Doomed (4)
- 5 Possibly a dead end (4)
- 6 From danger (4)
- 7 29th will alter a waist (4)
- 8 Diagram number (4)
- 9 Got to stand (4)
- 10 Showed regard for the opposite sex (4)
- 11 Worn thin perhaps, so it's included free (4)
- 12 Capacity for retaining (4)
- 13 24th propensity is not a (4)

Down

- 1 Unpleasantly anticipated (3,7)
- 2 Satisfied with a gesture (4)
- 3 Guess between (4)
- 4 Himalayan (4)
- 5 Personal representation (4)
- 6 A much revised (4)
- 7 Where soldiers are one may well find (4)
- 8 Sleeping stone in (4)
- 9 Necropolis (4)
- 10 Fillet the air (4)
- 11 A hot-tempered (4)
- 12 Position (4)
- 13 Children show (4)

Answers to Puzzle No. 15: 1. BUST, 2. PARADOX, 3. BIDDING, 4. DEAD, 5. END, 6. DANGER, 7. WAIST, 8. 29, 9. STAND, 10. REGARD, 11. FREE, 12. CAPACITY, 13. PROPENSITY.

THE TIMES Educational Supplement

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 18 1981 NUMBER 3403

FIRST PUBLISHED 1910 PRICE 45p

Troubled school has 'a cancer of dissidents'

by Richard Garner

A school in which four teachers have been suspended had a "cancer of dissidents" among its staff, the local council leader said this week.

Two of the teachers at Litherland High School, Sefton on Merseyside, have still to be told by the authorities the reason for their suspension. Teachers have now challenged the local education authority to an unprecedented public debate over the reasons why four of the staff face the sack.

In the case of one of the suspended teachers, Mr Alan Corkish, 34, who was reprimanded earlier this year for leaking details of the school's punishment record a recommendation by school governors that he should be dismissed has already been upheld by the education authority.

Mr Corkish was suspended for eight weeks without pay and lost an appeal to a supplementary benefits appeals tribunal hearing during that time against a refusal to grant him special security pay on the grounds that he was still employed. He is now planning to take his case to an industrial tribunal.

A second teacher, Mrs Lynda Hughes, 31, has also been recommended for dismissal. She allegedly leaked details of two confidential reports – one critical of the standard of school buildings by Sefton education officials and the second by HM

inspectors, both of which were critical of the school's corporal punishment record – to STOPP, the anti-censoring pressure group. Her case goes before an education disciplinary hearing on October 1.

Meanwhile, the two other teachers, Mr Roger Britton and Mrs Moira Dobson, remain suspended without having been told yet of the charges against them. They have received a letter saying that allegations about their conduct are being investigated.

The Alan Corkish Defence Committee, set up after Mr Corkish was suspended, which has now taken up the cases of the other three teachers as well, has challenged the authority to debate the issues publicly – and says it will go ahead with a meeting for parents and pupils if the appeal is turned down.

Meanwhile, it has photo-copied the report by education officials on the school and has given parents who have asked copies of it free of charge. If they hold their public meeting, it is likely they will distribute about 120 copies.

This week Mr Eric Storey, the leader of the council, said that the school had "cut out a cancer of dissidents" and went on to claim that there were "rather sinister elements" now backing the teacher in their fight for reinstatement.

Continued on page 3

Playing field sponsorship under examination

by Bert Lodge

Sponsorship is creeping into school sport. A committee set up this week to conduct a national investigation into the matter is to ask the Department of Education and Science for evidence of the extent and influence of this financial involvement.

Within two days of the sports sponsorship investigation committee being formed, under the chairmanship of Mr Denis Howell, MP, the Schools Football Association announced a new £20,000 sponsorship of school football in cooperation with the English Schools Football Association.

Last week BP Oil launched an ambitious squash coaching scheme aimed at primary children.

The Schools Football Association annual festival of football, held annually at Skegness and bringing

together 1,000 boys for a week, will be the main beneficiary of the Gillette initiative.

The company will also sponsor the BSA inter-association competition involving 350 teams. For 18 years until last season Gillette sponsored the one-day county cricket championship.

Nearly 200 centres for coaching children aged 8-12 in squash will be set up by BP Oil. The creation of 38 under-12 county squads is planned in association with the Squash Rackets Association and the Women's Squash Rackets Association.

The venture into squash sponsorship is part of the larger BP Challenge to Youth scheme. This financed the two-seater monoplane built by pupils of Truro school and first flown earlier this year.



Comparative studies

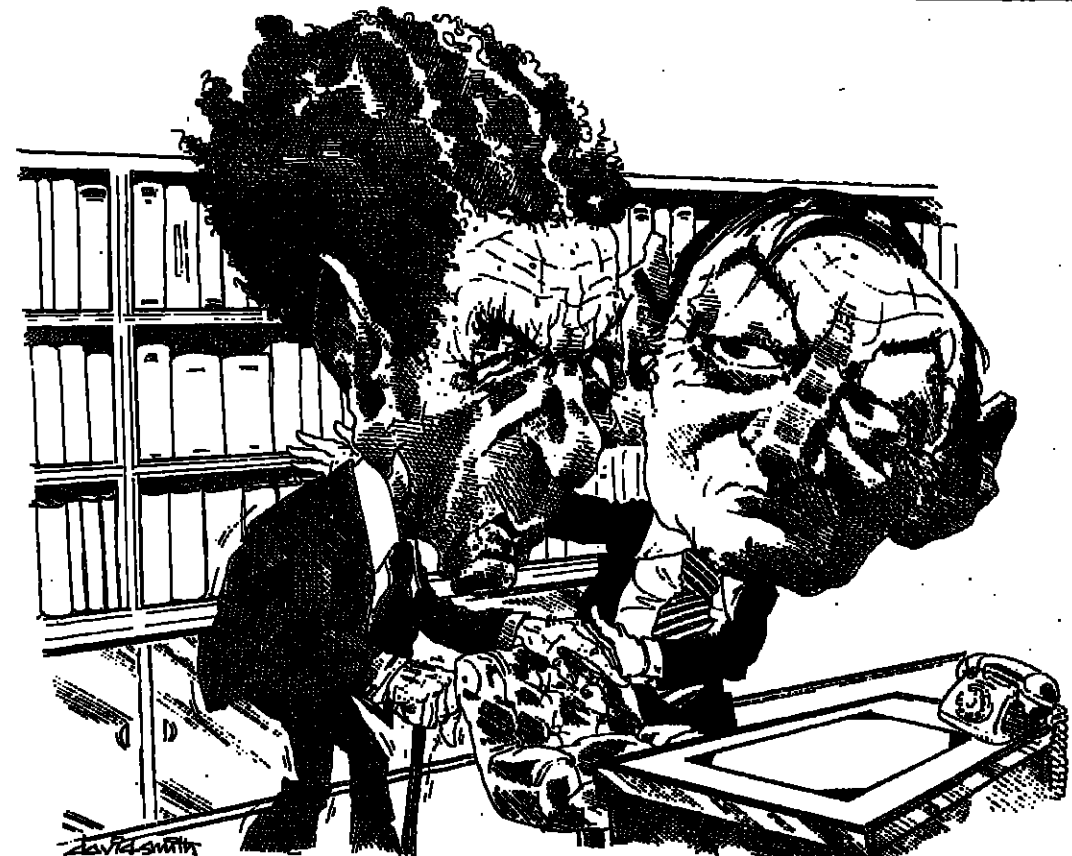
If you are a teacher paid somewhere in the middle range of what classroom teachers earn you can, financially speaking, look down on production engineers, transport managers, quantity surveyors, security officers and shop branch managers.

Postmen, pub managers, insurance clerks and shelf fillers, come way below your lofty financial heights. But the many non-manual workers above you include accountants, computer programmers, civil engineers, architects and prison officers. Doctors and finance specialists occupy the top branches of this particularly salary tree.

Newly qualified teachers earn about the same as caretakers, but slightly more than gardeners and grounds-men, while top-ranking heads level peg with the managing directors of chemical and construction firms and county court registrars.

These and other income can be mined from a new book on pay and salaries in Britain. Its author, Peter Cappelli, warns of the many pitfalls in comparing incomes but admits being "struck by the fact that a university teacher receives £6 per hour per pupil. A freelance embalmer earns £6 per body!"

What People Earn by Peter Cappelli, Futura Publications, £1.50. Hillary Wilce



The Prime Minister's award for services to industry

Joseph does own shuffle at the DES

by David Lister

Sir Keith Joseph's first move at the Department of Education and Science has been to give Dr Rhodes Boyson responsibility for the country's schools.

Sir Keith has moved from the Department of Industry to replace Mr Mark Carlisle as Education Secretary. New Ministers Mr William Waldegrave and Mr William Shelton take over responsibility for higher and further education and for 16 to 19s, science and adult education respectively.

Sir Keith's decision to switch Dr Boyson's responsibility from higher education to schools will be viewed with interest. In the past Dr Boyson has supported education vouchers and compulsory school leaving examinations and was a contributor to the "Black Papers" which were highly critical of school standards.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, warned this week that the appointment of Sir Keith as Education Secretary would "almost certainly mean further disasters for education and other public services".

Full story, page 5

Unions set to defy 4% limit

Teachers' leaders warned this week they would be seeking pay increases of higher than the level of inflation despite the government's four per cent recommended limit this winter.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, assistant secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said: "The government is acting like a poor teacher who is too

concerned about the back of the class such as the miners so instead they hit out at the little fellow in the front."

This week

Anguish of the unwanted sixth-formers	3	Sociology/politics books	29-30
Schools reject blame for soccer defeat	10	APU language survey	20
How BL helped a teacher	12	How not to read	21
Police in the classroom	14	Comment	2
William Waldegrave on the House of Commons	26	Platform	4
Calculated risk	31	School to Work	15
		Overseas news	16,17
		Letters	18,19
		Features	20,21
		Review	23
		Arts	24,25
		Books	26,27
		Aristides, crossword and Personal Column	72
		Extra	
		Science	33-40
		Classified	42

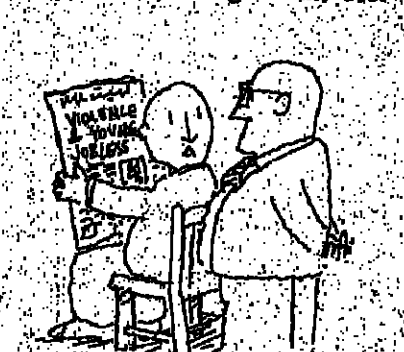
Life skills

Short of a project for the new school year? Then Unicef have one for you, cunningly designed to appeal to both legitimate educational aims, and to schools' self interest.

They are asking children to plan and build a new third world village, after a natural disaster has struck the old one. They will provide some building materials, in the form of a kilo of Lego bricks. (Aristides' infant research team found that a kilo of Lego builds a wall 50 cms square and one brick deep.)

They will provide background material on Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, China, Guatemala, or the Sudan to get children going. But the project is not just intended to help teach about basic needs and services in the third world. It is also likely to promote important life skills that will come in handy when it comes to the school fair.

Prizes of £250 will go to the best



"I preferred it when they got violent at the suggestion of work."

projects in two age groups, primary and secondary. But the projects must be best not only for their planning and construction, but also in terms of stirring up local interest by displays in building society windows, articles in the local press etc, and raising money for Unicef.

The planners will not be limited to high western Lego technology – other materials can also be used. Full details from Project Lifeline, Unicef, 4648 Osnaburgh St, London NW1 3PU.

Wheelchair crisis

This week's international seminar at Cardiff on "the handicapped adolescent" saw a happy ending to what might have turned out to be the most embarrassing story of the Year of the Disabled.

Back in February a planning committee was held at the CynCoed Conference centre at the South Glamorgan institute of higher education so that senior officials from the DES and OECD who were sponsoring the conference could thrash out details with the host, Fred Adams, South Glamorgan director of education.

"Everything went smoothly until someone raised the question of arrangements for disabled members of the conference. 'I'm afraid we can't manage wheelchairs' put in the centre's efficient organizer. 'No facilities'.

After several thunderous minutes, constructive thoughts began to emerge, and a tour of the building was hastily arranged. The corridors, and most doorways were wide

enough for wheelchairs. But the college had been built some 20 years ago, just before the legislation which required special provision for the handicapped in all new educational buildings.

Could South Glamorgan find the money to install a lavatory adapted for the disabled as its contribution to the International Year? Fred Adams promised to do his best.

When the officials reassembled this Monday they found that Dr Adams and the college principal Dr E. J. Brent, had indeed done their best. There, in the reception hall, was the international sign pointing to the converted lavatory. At the back door there was a new ramp for wheelchairs arriving by car, and one floor of a hostel was accessible.

It was a minor setback that none of the 120 delegates turned up in a wheelchair. But as David Thomas, the man from the OECD, said, that ramp and lavatory were the most tangible result they had ever had from a conference.

Aristides

Next week

■ Tom Gorman on the results of the APU Language Survey.

■ Full details of Vera Southgate's reading research.

■ Books: William Waldegrave on the House of Commons; Anthony Smith on the Grade Family; Colin Ward on Vera Brittain's War Diary; sociology and politics.

In extending the best welcome politeness can muster to Sir Keith Joseph, as the new Secretary of State for Education and Science, it is hard to conceal a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Mark Carlisle, and some gloom reflections on the decline of the DES in the governmental hierarchy.

Mr. Carlisle has proved over the last two years that the education ministry is not a place where there are easy points to score. He has fought an honest but not factious battle with the Treasury to defend his budget with a fair mixture of success and failure. He has struggled to keep his end up with the departments of Environment and Employment in circumstances which have increasingly emphasized the weakness of the DES as a sponsor, but not provider, of the public education system.

Mr. Carlisle was occasionally listed among the Cabinet "wets" but there is no sign that he seriously quarrelled with the Government's economic policy; simply that being at the head of a department responsible for an expensive public service he was bound to spend his time arguing for expenditure.

As to his positive achievements, he carried out the Conservatives' manifesto commitments on such matters as secondary reorganization, assisted places and the parents' charter, and he presided decorously over the process by which rash promises to reform the school curriculum were wound down. But these policies, many of them marginal to the real needs of the education system but reflections of the barren educational debates of the 1970s, were of small significance alongside the need to defend the



Sir Keith Joseph



EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Tel 01-837 1234

Mrs Thatcher shows her low opinion of the DES

integrity of the education system and the breadth of its activities, as they had developed since 1945. Here Mr. Carlisle was not particularly successful. He may have done as well as anyone could be expected to do in the circumstances, but the evidence is there for all to see in the savage cuts in higher education and in school maintenance, books and stationery, adult education, and in every other part of the education system where local authorities have discretion.

Mr. Carlisle, it is sad to say on what should be a valedictory occasion, stands out as the first Minister who formally conceded that the 1944 Education Act is unenforceable. He could not turn authorities in for failing to provide a sufficient service when his main object in life was to stop them from spending.

Sir Keith Joseph deserves a fair wind in his new department and this is no time to echo the hostility which he will, no doubt, encounter soon enough. He is a highly intelligent man, a one-time Fellow of All Souls, and a most experienced departmental minister. He has not had any ministerial connection with education till now. Soon after he founded the Centre for Policy Studies, he made a major Black Paper speech but it would be a mistake to take too much notice of this. Inside the Department, Sir Keith will become immersed in the day-to-day problems of administration and policy. All the signs are that he is a man who listens and learns. He learned too

much for Mrs. Thatcher's taste at the Department of Industry: he has been moved because bitter experience taught him that lame ducks cannot just be left to their fate, whatever his ruthless rhetoric might suggest.

But there seems no doubt that he is being moved out and down, and that the only reason for Mr. Carlisle to go is to make room for him and for the consequential changes elsewhere. It is not encouraging to read that Sir Keith's poor health is thought to qualify him for this supposedly undemanding job.

It does nothing for the morale of the million people who work in the education sector when the office of the Secretary of State for Education and Science is used in this way. Perhaps Mrs. Thatcher still reckons she can keep an eye on the DES herself.

It would not matter so much, perhaps, if Lady Young were not also going. She proved a strong and effective Minister of State and right-arm to Mr. Carlisle. She had had time to



Out: Carlisle; Moving: Macfarlane; In: Shelton, Tebbitt

work her way into the whole range of comments about the curriculum and examinations. She leaves at the very time when her steadiness would have been most needed. Dr. Boyson will remain now that Mr. Macfarlane is also to be removed to local sport. Mr. William Shelton, a secretary of state, has followed education for the back benches for many years. He was one of the architects of the parents' charter, a light-weight. Mr. William Waldegrave, young, bright and up-and-coming, is the man, who now has the chance to cut his teeth in Elizabeth House.

Under Mr. Carlisle, Dr. Boyson was subdued and his dislike of the chaos of the state system, but in this year of deepening recession the numbers are up. Reports from sixth form colleges in Sussex and Cambridgeshire confirm this. And in Surrey, where the pressure is so great that Goldalming College has had to turn away 200 students, the education committee is currently reviewing the question of extra resources.

But colleges in not-so-affluent areas are also hard pressed and many say they are full.

At Luton Sixth Form College numbers are up by 15 per cent. Colleges in Essex, Stoke, Darlington and Cornwall report an increased student total of about 10 per cent.

Some colleges, like St Austell College in Cornwall, have had to turn away students from outside their catchment areas. In one area of Essex students have been absorbed through a clearing system run by further education colleges in conjunction with the sixth form college.

All principals agree that a proportion of their students were being forced unwillingly back to schooling by a lack of job opportunities. But cuts in higher education, "bulge" numbers and an increase in students coming from private schools, are all helping to swell numbers, both of new students and of students staying on for a third year.

Local authorities, such as Bedfordshire, have promised more resources for the larger number, but many colleges have no hope of extra staff or money.

Hilary Wilce reports on the overcrowded sixth forms

Crisis looms over staying on

Sixth forms will be crowded this year, according to a survey of colleges and local authorities by The TES. Part of the increase is because of a lack of jobs to go to but other factors such as cuts in higher education, are also boosting numbers. It is in the affluent areas of the country that the pressure of sixth form numbers is greatest. Large numbers of students have always moved from private schools to the state system, but in this year of deepening recession the numbers are up.

Reports from sixth form colleges in Sussex and Cambridgeshire confirm this. And in Surrey, where the pressure is so great that Goldalming College has had to turn away 200 students, the education committee is currently reviewing the question of extra resources.

But colleges in not-so-affluent areas are also hard pressed and many say they are full.

At Luton Sixth Form College numbers are up by 15 per cent. Colleges in Essex, Stoke, Darlington and Cornwall report an increased student total of about 10 per cent.

Some colleges, like St Austell College in Cornwall, have had to turn away students from outside their catchment areas. In one area of Essex students have been absorbed through a clearing system run by further education colleges in conjunction with the sixth form college.

All principals agree that a proportion of their students were being forced unwillingly back to schooling by a lack of job opportunities.

But cuts in higher education, "bulge" numbers and an increase in students coming from private schools, are all helping to swell numbers, both of new students and of students staying on for a third year.

Local authorities, such as Bedfordshire, have promised more resources for the larger number, but many colleges have no hope of extra staff or money.

The South East Essex Sixth Form College, staffed for 1,050, has 1,150 students. Social facilities are under strain and staff have been warned to watch out for signs of stress among students.

Its principal, Mr. John Glazier, says that if more students come forward the college will have to turn them away. And as chairman of the Standing Conference of Sixth Form and Tertiary College Principals, he is sure the problem is widespread.

"What we're doing under these circumstances is not educating, but simply existing," he said.

Sixth form numbers have risen steeply in some city areas, boosted by part-time pupils who can spend less than 21 hours a week at school and still collect supplementary benefit. In Consett, where the British Steel plant closed a year ago, enrolments are up by 28 per cent.

In Sheffield numbers are expected to be 500 to 700 up on last year's total of 3,500. Most of these pupils will be on the 21-hour courses, which leave them technically available for work. Twenty five extra staff have been appointed for these short courses.

In Newcastle, where sixth formers are 73 up on last year's total of 1,943, about 45 pupils have been admitted to sixth forms on a part-time basis.

The Inner London Education Authority, which has made £150,000 available to schools for these new short courses, expects sixth form numbers to be up, but figures are not yet available. In Birmingham numbers have risen from 7,900 to 8,520.

Somerset reports that the number

of full-time students in tertiary colleges and sixth forms has increased by about 10 per cent on last year's total of 4,200. However, the increase has not been as great as expected. The rise in schools has been only modest, and one tertiary college reports no increase.

In County Durham the increase across the county is about three per cent. Cumbria reports evidence of youngsters who were registered for work a few months ago now returning to school to improve their qualifications. Kent expects numbers to be up because of the employment situation although figures are not yet available.

Leading officials and local government officers have agreed to co-operate on an urgent survey of the number of 16-year-olds staying on at school or college this term, writes Sarah Bayliss.

At a meeting this week of the expenditure steering group (education) representatives from the Department of Education, Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Association of County Councils and Miss Sheila Browne, the chief inspector, all agreed that they needed to know the staying on figures as soon as possible.

Normally the statistics branch of the DES collects information about school leavers via the I.E.A.s. But the work usually takes more than six months with the results not available until March.

With the assistance of the local authority associations it is thought the survey could be conducted much faster, with the results available by December. The local authorities are particularly concerned to know the facts about staying on so they can justify any increased spending to the Government.

Somerset reports that the number



Art lesson on the drawing board

Mountain that just grows

Esher College is bursting at the seams. Its intake is up by 35 per cent on last year, some teaching groups are 30 or more, and its waiting list - two weeks after the beginning of term - is still growing.

Unlike other bulging Surrey sixth form colleges, it has not turned away large numbers of applicants. But, in common with sixth form colleges up and down the country, it is now feeling a very great strain from its extra numbers.

At Esher this strain was anticipated. In February the principal, Mr. Patrick Miller, wrote to the local authority warning of an influx of students.

To a small extent, he says, poor job prospects were an indication. "But clearly the increase is not solely due to unemployment. If it was you'd expect our sub-A level numbers to be up, but the proportion of these courses to A level courses is unchanged."

He attributes the steep rise - from an intake of 319 last year to 431 this - to fee-paying parents, who abound in lush Surrey, feeling the pinch and the fact they are growing used to what sixth form colleges can offer. "They can see that sixth form

colleges offer good value for money - and parents round here know about money," said Mr. Miller.

A growing number of 16-year-olds also want to go into the mixed, relaxed atmosphere of a sixth form college, he says. But at Esher this atmosphere, and the informal, personalized teaching it reflects, is in danger of being swamped by the growing numbers.

Despite midnight planning sessions many groups are still enormous. O and A level art students, in groups of more than 20, elbow for drawing board space; general studies have been dropped for many students; and space for private study is difficult to find.

Staff have backed the principle of not turning away students, but the situation for them is "intolerable", Mr. Miller says.

Mr. Ian Marcouse, who teaches commerce, says that large groups make it impossible to encourage discussion. Students react by "keeping very quiet".

Patrick Miller concludes: "The real casualty in all this is the teaching style, and the whole traditional concept of a liberal education."

Comment

Only 60 minutes to the hour

Mrs Vera Southgate's study of junior readers (page 20) paints in another section of a picture of junior schools that has been developing over the past few years. And it is an increasingly worrying picture.

It shows that many junior teachers are working flat out trying to give individual help to children in their class. But what individual children actually get are very short snatches of teacher attention, in which there is not time for anything very interesting to be said - and long periods of work on their own.

The other main study that documents this is the Leicestershire "Oracle" study. It is also supported by earlier work, and fits with what is said in parts of the HMI's primary survey, and with some of the Bullock findings. Something of the same picture also showed up in a study of nursery teachers by the Oxford Primary Research Group.

It is easy enough to understand the reasons for this teaching style at junior level. "Take largeish" classes, apply misunderstood "Piagetian" theory of individualised teaching, distort with a Back to Basics movement, and there you have it.

But when long hours are spent in this way, the result is weary teachers, and bored and understretched children. Worse still, the method seems very ineffective for teaching reading, and writing, and it seems very probable that it works no better for teaching maths.

It is ironic to look at the perfectly valid doubts of good primary teachers about the potential use of microcomputers in primary classrooms (page 8) in the light of these findings. Certainly it would be a disaster if the introduction of micros led to long hours of children pointlessly practising basic English and Maths on a machine. But the evidence

suggests that, at the moment, too many teachers spend too many hours of their time building their contact with individual children to something like the responses of a low-level computer program.

Of course, there are many teachers and schools which present a very different picture - of children engaged in interesting and demanding pursuits and learning to read and write, and calculate along the way. But a growing number of research studies convey the clear message that if many teachers were to re-examine the ways they spend their time, both children and standards would benefit.

First thoughts from the SDP

As Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Roy Jenkins wooed the Liberals at Llandudno, two SDP discussion papers (page 3) helped to pencil in the outline of some policy for education and local government. Coming from the hand of Mr Tyrrell Burgess, they are crisp and trenchant, and at times a bit didactic.

If they can win acceptance, they would commit the SDP to a renewed and reinvigorated faith in local government in general, and in local control and initiative for education, in particular. At the centre of this is the suggestion that the rates can be refurbished as the basis of local finance, and that a review of the distribution of powers and duties between central and local government could clear up many of the present difficulties. What the discussion paper does not do is consider, explicitly, what happens when the spending plans of local authorities are at loggerheads with those of the central government. It is implied that there should be no intervention by the Chancellor and his colleagues to prevent authorities defying national economic plans by budgeting for increases met from the rates. As this is exactly what the present argument is about, it seems a strange omission. Is the SDP prepared to deny the Chancellor a grip on public spending, as a whole, and allow local authorities controlled by his political opponents to throw him off course?

Of course, the Social Democrats can argue that, given electoral reform and a new deal at Westminster, all will be changed, but this needs spelling out. At the moment, Parliament and Education Ministers assume that the DES ought to have policies on a wide range of issues, on which the financial mechanism constrains them to be frustrated over and over again. It is not enough simply restating the localist solution without proposing something like percentage grants to strengthen the Secretary of State's capacity to hold a hand at the table.

The Burgess-SDP recipe for education includes the introduction of profiles with a view to abolishing external examinations at 16 plus, more effective governing bodies, and the abandoning of national attempts to define a core curriculum. On private schools, the area made tricky by Mrs Williams's rash espousal of the abolitionist cause, the document firmly reasserts the right of parents to send their children to private schools and of private schools to set themselves up, but it proposes the withdrawal of all forms of direct or indirect public support.

The paper comes out stoutly in favour of more, and more comprehensive, further education, and the implications of its exam proposals might well be an increase in post-16 activities.

Perhaps the most controversial suggestion is the recommendation (if that is what it is) that the local authorities should take over all higher education, leaving the UGC free to finance postgraduate work. This is Mr Burgess's localism (and his poly connection) carried to its logical conclusion, but it will take a lot to persuade the world at large that local politicians should run the universities.

Macfarlane to the rescue

Now that Mr Neil Macfarlane is moving to be the sporting supremo, it can be confidently predicted that he will take with him the DES's burning concern for high standards to the football pitch. It is a cunning move, as well as a compassionate one. - from The Times, 15 September 15.

There is a clear case for a Great Britain involving industrialists, trade unionists and all politicians alongside the players and administrators. Searching questions will be asked about accountability. To whom are club chairman responsible? Has the under secretary sport been excluded for too long from the secret garden of the centre circle? Can the Government afford to stand idly by in a matter of such national importance?

Already attention is being directed (page 16) to the schools. They can be expected to get the lion's share of any blame which is being heaped on them.

Obviously, they ought to concentrate on the common core of footballing skills. Or, alternatively, it may be equally obvious that it is a result of excessive concentration on basic skills that our players lack finesse. In schools, what ball competitive enough? - a question which Dr Boyson may be relied upon to ask in his evidence to the Royal Commission on Football. Which Mr Macfarlane will shortly initiate - too competitive? Mr Macfarlane, who himself keeps an open mind on these matters, is aware of an undercurrent of opinion among the FA Inspectorate that the pass/fail, win/lose concept is outmoded in a footballing context, and that what is needed is continuous assessment throughout the season, with each team, all the players and all the sporting journalists receiving a lengthy profile at the end.

As Mrs Thatcher has pointed out with regard to this not the sort of thing which can be put right by throwing money at it. (School of buying and naturalising a large number of players which is hardly practicable.) When new policies have been hammered out, Mr Heseltine will make a definitive statement of government policy.

No comment

"As for Sir Keith Joseph, we still feel he ought to have been better to move him explicitly to a post without portfolio, where he could offer his wisdom without the agony of taking on the jacking decisions, but in Mrs Thatcher's government the Department of Education is a close to that. It was a cunning as well as a compassionate move." - from The Times, 15 September 15.

College cuts 'impossible'

Local authority leaders of both major parties are to tell Sir Keith Joseph, the "New Education" Secretary, that the cuts in public sector higher education already announced in the last White Paper cannot be achieved in the time available.

The associations are pressing for an early meeting with Sir Keith in the hope of warding off a further round of cuts and increasing the sums available for polytechnics and colleges when the Government fixes the level of the advanced further education pool for 1982-83.

A confidential estimate of the impact of these cuts, produced by a

joint DES and local authority team led by the Consultative Council on Local Government Finance, says that an attempt to run down the higher education system at this pace solely through voluntary redundancies would be "haphazard and irrational".

Another document, prepared for members of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, doubts if the cuts can be achieved at all.

But, the strongest warnings about the impact of the spending plans are contained in a document prepared for members of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils. - *THE*

Private schools 'on their own'

A government run by Social Democrats "would not abolish private schools but would end all forms of public support for them, such as charitable status, according to an SDP discussion paper on education.

Such a government would also hope to abolish existing CSE and GCE exams and replace them with pupil profiles. It would encourage more self-government by schools, with parents, teachers and local councillors in equal numbers on governing bodies.

The four-page discussion paper has been prepared by Mr Tyrrell

Burgess, a reader at the North East London Polytechnic and a former reporter on the TES, for discussion at the SDP conference in October. He says it should not be taken as a statement of official policy.

Mr Burgess says that "powerful centralizing tendencies" have tended to weaken the responsibilities of individuals, schools and local authorities over the past decade and these should be reversed.

Young people emerged from school "limited, unskilled and gullible". The system neglects problem solving, "doing, making and organising".

parents and pupils who have met us and know us and who are involved in the distribution of the leaflets." It is considering whether to take legal action. One of those involved said that the teachers and those involved in the defence committee included a Tory, a Liberal, a Labour Party member, a lapsed Labour member and a Communist.

The school itself re-opened for the autumn term this week - a week later than it should have done to allow a major refurbishing exercise carried out over the summer holidays and costing £200,000 to be completed.

The education officials' report was critical of the standard of the school buildings saying, "The interior decoration is, however, much in need of attention."

Reading taste differs by sex

Marked differences in reading tastes, and in skills in reading and writing between 11-year-old boys and girls, are disclosed in a survey published by the Assessment Performance Unit at the Department of Education and Science, this week.

Although 94 per cent of the sample enjoyed reading stories, significantly more boys than girls preferred non-fiction, but more boys than girls liked reading comics. Girls did better than boys in both reading and writing.

The report is the first of a series of national surveys on language performance of 11-year-olds and was carried out in May 1979.

Tom Gorman, the report's author writes on the survey on page 21.

Language Performance in Schools. Primary Survey Report No 1. Assessment of Performance Unit, HMSO £6.40.

Unpaid leave

At London University, Dr Bryan Thwaites, principal of Westfield College, has asked all staff to take two weeks unpaid leave, "during which time they will be free to earn money in other ways and will be allowed to use their normal capital equipment in college to do so." The proposal will be discussed at a college meeting next week. - *THE*

"There is also a high incidence of internal vandalism. Although some of this is caused as a result of illegal entries, much of it is caused by pupils in the school. The boys' toilets have suffered badly with removal of exterior doors, and cubicle doors and window seats. The school has ceased to make available toilet paper in the toilets and there is no water, soap or towels for washing. The teaching staff have themselves painted the toilet walls to create easily cleaned surfaces so that graffiti can be quickly removed and the general appearance of the toilets is clean.

The school now feels obliged to restrict pupil access to toilets to short periods during the morning and afternoon breaks in order to reduce the level of vandalism."

The Young Scientist Investigates

Terry Jennings

The Young Scientist Investigates is designed to give junior school children a practical introduction to science skills, and to help them develop scientific awareness.

These first six books are for 8 to 9 year-olds, and take natural science as their starting point. The text is written in simple language and accompanied by full-colour illustrations. Work sections are included, containing questions to test recall, things to do, and simple experiments.

Birds	0 19 917037 1
Flowers	0 19 917039 8
Trees	0 19 917038 X
Sea and Seashore	0 19 917041 X
Seeds and Seedlings	0 19 917040 1
Small Garden Animals	0 19 917036 3

Each 32 pages, illustrated in full colour, £1.50

Forthcoming early 1982: Water, Air, Rocks and Soil, Electricity and Magnetism, Light and Colour, and Heat.

For inspection copies please write to: Oxford University Press, Education Department (EBL 258), Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP.

Oxford University Press

Platform

Victor and Elizabeth Gold explore the relationship between

A level passes and places in university

The upward path?

Every stage of schooling has a number of functions. One of these – though not the only one – is to prepare pupils for the next phase of their educational or working careers. Examinations ensure a pupil's satisfactory completion of the various stages and provide a powerful incentive.

When the role of the A level examination (or other hypothetical 18-plus qualification) is discussed in this light, one of the questions that arises is how probable it is that the next phase of a pupil's "educational or working career" will consist of a university degree course.

In the absence of hard facts the issue tends to become emotive. The answer to the question is of practical relevance, because on it depends the proper content of the A level curriculum (and who it is who should decide upon it). The information below is intended to reduce the need for guesswork.

From the records of the Universities' Central Council in Admissions (UCCA), which were kindly made available to us, it is possible to deduce the number of students who are accepted by universities and who have passed an A level examination in any given subject. For example, on the basis of a 10 per cent sample, it is concluded that 3,840 students with an A level pass in biology were accepted for admission in the autumn of 1977. Complementary statistics contained in the return of all examination boards in England,

Wales and Northern Ireland provide the total number of A level passes in the preceding summer and winter examinations. For the school year 1976-77, the total for biology was 28,813, implying that there were about twice as many successful A level examinees in biology as there were successful university applicants with an A level pass in biology. Not all successful school leavers immediately go to university; some take a year off or decide on university entrance only after several years at work.

However, in the absence of a strong underlying trend, it seems fair to conclude that there is an approximate balance between school leavers deferring university entrance and "over-age" university entrants. Accordingly, it appears that about 50 per cent of the successful A level candidates in biology in 1976-77 were offered a university place in 1977. The figure must be a slight underestimate because the 27,813 A level passes are attributable to slightly fewer individual candidates; a small proportion enter and pass on more than one occasion in order to gain an improved grade, and are thus counted more than once in the examination boards' returns.

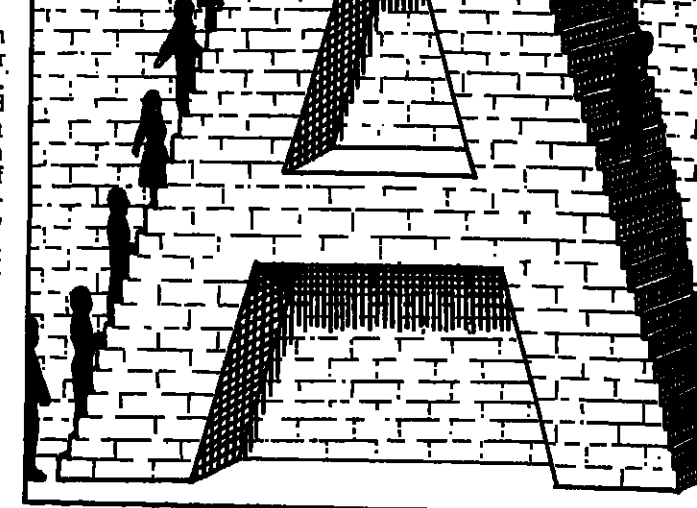
With these reservations – and they cannot affect the conclusions to any significant extent – we have taken the ratio 13,840:27,813 to express the fraction of students with a pass in A level biology who were accepted by universities to the total number of successful examinees in that subject.

Expressed as percentages, such ratios are reproduced in the table for several important A level subjects. The figures are given for 1977 and 1978 entrants; the differences are not significant. Mathematics has been omitted because of the variety of examination papers offered and because a single candidate frequently takes two A levels in that subject (pure and applied mathematics) and sometimes more than two.

It emerges quite clearly that in all subjects a high proportion of the successful A level candidates obtain places at universities. However, the pattern is far from uniform. The ratio is highest in the physical sciences (chemistry and physics), closely followed by the modern languages, German and then French. For biology and history only about half the students with A level passes proceed to university; for English and the social sciences subjects (geography and economics) the majority do not.

In some respects these answers are fairly conclusive. Clearly it is only a minority of students of the physical sciences for whom an A level pass is the terminal qualification. In fact this proportion is even smaller than the percentages in the table suggests because they leave out of account the unknown numbers of school leavers with A levels who go to polytechnics with a view to obtaining CNAAs, degrees, or who enter other forms of further education (eg HNC courses). It follows that lecturers in tertiary education, whose duty it is to continue the education of the A level school leavers in the physical sciences, have some legitimate concern for the content of those A level curricula.

Of course it should not be overlooked in this context that school leavers with a pass in chemistry or in physics do not necessarily specialize in that subject at the university. In fact, the vast majority do not, although for most of them the degree course does involve further study of these subjects. Many enter degree courses in engineering and in medicine (for which A level passes in



sciences are a pre-requisite) but only a tiny proportion take degree courses in totally unrelated subjects.

In the absence of figures it is impossible to be too definite about the role of non-university tertiary education in this and other subject areas. Numerically speaking, it is probably relatively unimportant outside the physical sciences, but economics may be an exception in this respect, since the professional qualifications for the popular careers in banking, accountancy and insurance generally require the study of that subject beyond A level.

It is perhaps remarkable that so few pupils pursue the study of German up to 18, and of these a surprisingly high proportion take university degrees.

The continuing pattern for a small number of girls than of boys to seek admission to universities must affect the more detailed interpretation of the percentages in subjects for which there are significant differences in numbers of boys and girls at A level.

We have not touched on the question of whether the picture revealed by the table is desirable. Realistic educational plans must in any case be based on an existing situation. This includes the fact that only a small proportion of the school

population continue education up to the 18-plus stage. The pattern of educational progression and its underlying social factors do change, but the relevant time scale is usually measured in decades rather than years, and the children whose education is being planned grow up rather more quickly.

Proportion of students accepted by universities for different A level subjects

Subject	No. of		%	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Chemistry	31,023	31,446	68	70
Physics	35,539	36,386	68	68
German	6,946	6,588	6	6
French	20,281	20,668	35	35
History	31,766	28,793	49	50
Biology	27,813	28,972	50	51
Geography	27,324	26,548	40	40
English	52,390	50,179	39	40
Economics	27,420	27,384	37	40

Victor Gold is professor of chemistry, University of London King's College. Elizabeth Gold, his daughter, works in the department of biomathematics, the University of Oxford.

Philip Venning profiles the newly-appointed Education Secretary

The intellectual put out to grass?

Sir Keith Joseph is the brightest, richest, oldest, and most senior politician to become Education Secretary in recent times. He is also the most personally controversial. He has probably been booed off more platforms, barred from more student meetings, and attacked from inside as well as outside his party more often than all his predecessors put together. Enough flour and eggs have been hurled at him over the years to bake cakes for each of his small band of supporters.

It would be flattering to the education world, if a little uncomfortable, to think that he had been chosen for the job because Mrs Thatcher saw the need for man of his calibre and experience in so vital a department. The truth is sadder. Education matters so little that it offers comfortable early retirement to a once great man, at one time cautiously tipped as a future Prime Minister but now clearly on the way out.

The Herculean task of squaring his deeply held belief in the moral as well as the economic superiority of the free market economy with the realities of life as Industry Secretary have broken him. His health is poor, and there was some speculation that he would be made a minister without portfolio, allowing him a voice in Cabinet but relieving him of the terrible pressure of a front line economic department. Instead he was given education.

But Sir Keith will be no caretaker minister. First and foremost an intellectual (for many years he was a member of that academic elite, the Fellows of All Souls, Oxford), he can be depended upon to raise the level of debate about the aims and purposes of education during the inevitable years of contraction ahead. Under other circumstances, at an earlier stage of his life, he might have made an ideal Education Secretary.

He was born in 1918 in a house in Portland Place, now, perhaps appropriately, the offices of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants. His father was one of the prosperous Jewish family who had come to Britain from Germany and Holland in the 1870s.

After schooldays at Harrow where much of his time was spent playing cricket, he went to Magdalen, Oxford, where he took a First in jurisprudence. By 1943 his father had become Lord Mayor of London, for which he was awarded the baronetcy that Keith inherited soon afterwards. The war took Keith to Italy where he served as an artillery Captain, being wounded and being mentioned in despatches. According to one story he was known as "Smokey Joe" because of his ability to lay a smoke screen.

After that came training in the building firm, Bovis, during which time he started taking an active part in politics, particularly on the progressive wing of the Tory party. After an unsuccessful attempt in 1955, he entered Parliament in 1956 as member for Leeds North-East, the seat he holds today.

The appointment of Mr William Waldegrave to succeed Dr Rhodes Boyson (who takes on responsibility for schools) may be one crumb of comfort for the universities and colleges during the heavy contraction ahead of them.

Like Sir Keith Joseph, he is a Tory intellectual. A Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, he is a former member of the Think Tank. But as a one-time assistant to Mr Edward Heath he represents a very different strand of Toryism. On a scale of witless, he must rate considerably damper than sadder.

Coming from an aristocratic background (he is the younger son of Earl Waldegrave), he is a good local MP, living in Clifton in the heart of his constituency, which includes Bristol University.

He was born in 1946, and was educated at Eton, Corpus Christi, Oxford, and Harvard. He was a Justice of the Peace for five years, and is a member of the Independent Broadcasting Authority advisory committee. He is married with one daughter.

How did such a genuinely compassionate man, deeply interested in the fight against poverty and deprivation end up as the architect of the harshest economic policy since the thirties? And how did such a man, sincerely convinced of the correctness of this policy, find himself as Industry Secretary executing more U-turns than the weaver of his colleagues?

Part of the answer must lie in a quality which is likely to work to his advantage in the DES: his willingness to listen to what people say to him, to weigh up their arguments, and change his mind if he decides that the logic points in that direction.

The results can be an embarrassing tendency to blame himself publicly for past mistakes: as housing minister he was indirectly responsible for the building of concrete, high rise estates, a disaster he readily admits.

This ability to be persuaded by argument and by evidence is the behaviour of a rational man, but can be dangerous in politics. His political judgment can be so sadly askew, his subtle arguments so ineptly expressed, that he has been at the centre of several quite unnecessary political rows and earned himself the nickname, the Mad Monk. Perhaps his most celebrated gaffe was in 1974 when he spoke of the dangers of uncontrolled breeding among the poor, a speech that more than any other case doubt on his future as a serious politician.

It was a time when Sir Keith was beginning to see education as in need of reform, as he argued in the TES (November 1, 1974). From 1970 he had been Social Services Secretary (after early spells at the Board of Trade and as Minister for Housing and Local Government from 1962 to 1964). At Social Services he began to develop his ideas about the cycle of deprivation – the persistent way that some groups continually lose out, even when economic prosperity is increasing.

He encouraged him to put a new emphasis on the family, and his reign was marked by attempts to give teenagers better preparation for parenthood, and by the first steps towards cooperation between DHSS and DES on the needs of the under

What the media said

Poor Sir Keith Joseph has been mercifully released from tormenting himself at Industry, where his kind heart poured out billions of public money that his anguished head throbbled to contemplate. He is to have a sabbatical at Education – Daily Mail

As for Sir Keith Joseph's new job at Education, it is difficult to know whether to laugh, cry, or sit open-mouthed in amazement. All we can say is that with this man in charge of what amounts to the biggest and most important nationalized industry in the country, it will not be long before he puts the whole thing up for auction – Morning Star

Mr William Shelton, the new minister in charge of 16 to 19 education, science and adult education, was a former parliamentary private secretary to Mrs Thatcher, and it has been suggested that his appointment owes much to this connection.

However, he has long had an interest in education – he was a founder of the Conservatives' "parents' charter", and was chief whip on the IEA from 1978 to 1980. As MP for Streatham, he has taken a regular part in parliamentary debates on education, and was a member of the select committee on education. But his right-wing views on education and lack of political experience may make him easy meat for the civil servants.

He was born in 1929, and was educated at Radley, now famous through television and the school that produced Mr Mark Carls, the outgoing Education Secretary. After Worcester College, Oxford, he went to the University of Texas, before starting a career in advertising. He married in 1960 and has two children,



Sir Keith: comfortable early retirement for a once great man?

fives. The references to playgrounds in the 1972 White Paper, *Education: A Framework for Expansion*, were strengthened at Sir Keith's suggestion.

But at the same time he was beginning to blame education for having failed the country – for having become a self-justifying industry firmly in the grasp of liberals. As a founder of the Centre for Policy Studies, he was determined to use the Tories' time in opposition to create a new intellectual base for Conservatism. He had a passionately held impression that the reason France and Germany were doing so well economically was in part the result of their education system, and he commissioned research to explore this relationship. The outcome was a book that may not have reinforced his passion but which was acceptable to his academic doubting.

An essential part of developing a new Toryism was selling it, and Sir Keith spent thousands of hours during this period visiting universities and colleges, frequently encountering hostility for his controversial stand on issues like the Grammar strike. The strain was beginning to tell, and in 1978 he separated from his wife, an American-born heiress, after 27 years of marriage. By then he had four children: James, Emma, Julia, and Anna, all but the youngest of whom were grown up.

Meanwhile, a general election was looming. As the prophet of a new economic technique (or at least one that had been out of favour for a long time), he was a possible choice for future Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was close to Mrs Thatcher but

His translation to education may rekindle his zeal for office – Daily Telegraph

There are one or two moves which, while having nothing inherently wrong with them, appear to have no obvious explanation. The shuffling of Sir Keith Joseph from Industry to Education falls into that category. Sir Keith is a humane man with many of the qualities for the job, but we knew that before – Financial Times

Sir Keith has been ill recently and is politically accident prone. He has been moved to Education – BBC Television News

Sir Keith Joseph, despite all that he used to preach in Opposition, has turned out to be a spendthrift at Industry. Presumably he will exhibit the same tendency at Education – Yorkshire Post

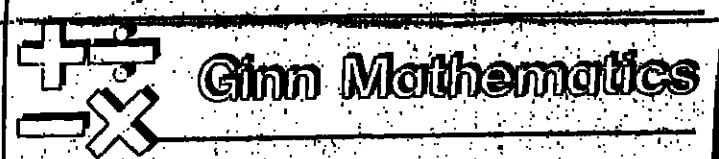
He was born in 1929, and was educated at Radley, now famous through television and the school that produced Mr Mark Carls, the outgoing Education Secretary. After Worcester College, Oxford, he went to the University of Texas, before starting a career in advertising. He married in 1960 and has two children,

carried little weight with his Shadow Cabinet colleagues. In the end he was given Industry.

It has been a period of great personal anguish. Time and again he has been faced with the unpalatable job of handing out huge amounts of Government money to British Steel, British Leyland, the National Coal Board, and other lame ducks while his deepest beliefs convinced him that public spending should be cut decisively.

His time at Industry has not been a success. He was poor at detail, restricting his attention to the strategic decisions and leaving junior ministers to cope with their implementation. Though his department does have a small interest in education, in the field of school-to-work and microelectronics education, this was left to junior ministers. More importantly he muffed the chance to reform the engineering profession in the wake of the Finniston Report when he gave way to the lobbying of entrenched professional interests – and that may mean protecting some parts of the education budget.

The major NEW mathematics programme



Many teachers have been asking us to consider developing a major new Primary Mathematics programme.

We are pleased to announce that we are working on such a programme, having particular regard to the areas of difficulty which teachers are finding with existing materials. Like Reading 360, the new Ginn Mathematics programme will provide coverage from infant level to age 12+ and, again like Reading 360, it is being developed in close collaboration with practising teachers and Advisers.

Teachers and Advisers who would like early information about this programme, and who have not already registered with our Mathematics Information Service, are invited to complete the coupon below. Please include your postcode as our mailing list is organised in postcode sequence.

Published by Ginn and Company Limited, Portland House, Finsbury Park, London N4 3DF.

Ginn Mathematics

Information Service Registration

To Publicity Department, Ginn and Company Ltd., FREEPOST, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP20 1BR (No stamp required if posted in the UK).

Please send me early information about the major new Ginn Mathematics programme being developed.

Name

Position

School/Office

Postcode

D548

Money-sense starts with a lick – and more than a promise

Abbey National Savings Stamps help children learn the value of money in the most enjoyable way – by saving up for something they want to buy.

The scheme is fun for them – and simple to administer for you. All forms and stationery are provided free. Savings Stamps cost 25p each and are collected on a card which can be used to open or add to a Share Account at any Abbey National branch. Children then become members of the popular Junior Savers Club.

Help your class to learn money-sense young – so that it becomes a habit.

Contact your local branch manager for full details.

A simple way to put a very good Habit on their curriculum.

ABBEY NATIONAL

SAVING SOCIETY, 24 FRIARS' QUAY, NORWICH, NORFOLK

Where pupils work better and harder

Small schools encourage children to perform well, to enjoy their work more and to get on with each other.

Parents and local authorities should consider these and many other important factors before schools are closed and the pupils sent off to bigger schools.

These are some of the conclusions by the National Association for the Support of Small Schools in a 15 point guide for parents and county councilors which is also being sent to rural education authorities.

The association says it has prepared the guide in response to draft circulars 281 *Falling rolls and surplus places* by the Department of Education which the association considers gives "fresh impetus to those education authorities wishing to close smaller schools."

The guide is also intended to stop antagonism between education authorities and communities from lack of consultation.

Molly Stiles, national co-ordinator of the association said "in publishing this 15 point guideline we are pin-pointing the most frequently quoted problems arising from a school closure. We are in full agreement with Mark Carls, when he says that young children should not have to make long journeys to school especially as transport costs are going through the roof," she said. "All enquiries to The National Association for the Support of Small Schools, 24 Friars' Quay, Norwich, Norfolk."

Review of membership rights

The National Union of Teachers may decide to let redundant and unemployed teachers keep their union membership. At present teachers who lose their jobs cease to belong to a union when their current year's membership expires.

The union is being forced to review its rule in the light of the resolution at last week's TUC conference calling on unions to give full rights to members who become redundant.

The NUT's delegation abstained from the vote, as did the National Association of Schoolmasters Union of

Women Teachers, but the NUT delegates had agreed to do so only after an undertaking from their leaders that the policy would be reviewed. Mr Fred Jarvis, the NUT's general secretary, said afterwards: "I was not at one who opposed the idea and we very much regretted having to refrain from supporting the rest of the resolution which contained a number of clauses which we warmly support."

"But to have voted in favour would have driven a horse and cart through our existing rule and the union must be given a chance to decide what it wants to do about it."

Travel

BARCLAY'S SMITH'S
School Travel Operators for over 30 years

Some selected offers from our comprehensive U.K. and Continental 1982 programme:

London 3 days	£44.50	North Wales 5 days	£42.00
Paris 3 days	from £64.50	Rhineland 7 days	from £66.50

Send for 1982 brochure now to:
BARCLAY'S SMITH'S EDUCATIONAL VISITS LTD.
(31) 44 Kelfall Chambers, 32 South Mall, London N9 9TP
Tel: 01-807 5445

How new technology can find its proper place in the primaries

by Virginia Makins

Public enthusiasm and the successes of a few pioneering teachers may result in a computer bandwagon that could set back the work of primary teachers, divert their energies, and end in failure and disillusion.

This was one conclusion of an in-service conference held in London on "Young Children and the New Technology", run by Oxfordshire, Leicestershire and the Inner London Education Authority last weekend. About 50 hand-picked teachers met primary advisers to discuss how microcomputers might be used in primary schools.

They agreed that it was vital that computers were not used to present programmed learning packages to children. Instead, children and teachers should be given first-hand experience of using computers, and they should start by being able to play with them.

Primary schools would need access to programmers to encode programs designed by children and teachers. Local authorities should experiment

now with the use of micros in primaries, so that they would be used in a way that fitted in with good primary practice.

The conference members mainly agreed that properly used, microcomputers could have several uses in primaries. At the simplest level they could be used to reinforce basic skills, and older children might benefit from designing basic programs for younger ones. But they should virtually always be used with small groups of children to promote discussion, and not with individuals.

Children might use computers to handle data they collected, or to gain access to information (through things like Prestel). Computers might help them acquire important intellectual skills, such as logical thinking, strategic planning and analysis.

It was essential that all work with computers related directly to other work children were doing: the conference teachers saw little value in logic games and simulation exercises practised for their own sake. Compu-

ters should not be used to provide children with second-hand experience when good primary practice depended on giving them first-hand experience. Working with computers might well expand the intellectual capacity of some children in ways not hitherto possible, freeing them from close dependence on teachers and promoting independent and confident decision making.

But it was already clear that, far from taking over some of the work of teachers, the introduction of computers would add to their work and responsibilities.

Unless teachers and children could see the point of computers as a useful everyday tool that they could control for their own purposes, as they control words and paint and clay, the machines would have few uses in good primary schools. It might well be that teachers will have to wait for impending advances in computer technology to make that possible.

'Gang of four' school to close

Governors have conceded defeat in their efforts to save a village school which has two pupils, two teachers and two classrooms.

They decided at a private meeting to recommend closure of the school at Cossall, Nottinghamshire pictured on the front of last week's TES. The county education committee will discuss it and a final decision rests with Sir Keith Joseph, the new Education Secretary.

The school had 81 pupils 10 years ago, but it has suffered from the declining birth rate and changes in catchment area rules, which allowed parents to send their children across the Derbyshire border to a new school a quarter of a mile away.

Mr Richard James the head teacher said "It is a sad day, especially when I think of all the children taught here in my 14 years. But I suppose it was inevitable".

'Pupils not taught how to learn'

by Richard Garner

Children in secondary schools are not taught how to learn and use the learning resources available in their schools says a Schools Council report published yesterday.

It is presumed by those planning school syllabuses that this skill will be "assimilated" while subjects are being studied, claims the report, *Information Skills in the Secondary Curriculum*.

It adds: "But as pupils reach the middle years of secondary schooling, the burden placed on them by the sheer quantity of facts and concepts that have to be learned increases, and the emphasis moves even more from the process to the product - from learning-to-learn to a short-circuited learning of the answers."

"Hard-pressed teachers of 15-year-olds. A level pupils or indeed any other examination classes, find themselves complaining that pupils can't find things out for themselves, can't make notes, can't organize their learning, can't write essays or reports - in fact can't study."

"In their turn, examiners in CSEs, O levels and A levels echo the teachers' lament."

The report says the teachers are concerned because pupils mindlessly copy whole sections of books, adding: "Even well-motivated pupils stumble through projects and essays, not quite sure what to do except find some books, read them, and write up as much as they can."

Assessment procedures in schools, the report suggests, should reward pupils' mastery in learning skill and that pupils could be asked for written accounts of how they went about researching and writing assignments.

It recommends that a curriculum committee representing all the staff should draw up a policy for the whole school about information handling, adding that pupils seeking information should ask themselves the following nine questions: What do I need to do? Where could I go? How do I get the information? What resources shall I use? How shall I use the resources? What should I make a record of? Have I got the information? What have I achieved?

Information Skills in the Secondary Curriculum (Schools Council Curriculum Bulletin) is published by Methuen Educational, price £3.

Chaos warning

Social chaos is the inevitable result of growing youth unemployment, Mr Keith Davine, president of the Institute of Careers Officers said on the eve of the Institute's annual conference, which takes place in Manchester for the weekend.

Now TV lessons from space

These scientists are making the final adjustments to the aerial at Surrey University's satellite command centre which will track and activate UOSAT, Britain's first educational spacecraft due to be launched from California on Saturday, October 3.

The spacecraft, which was built at Surrey, will be controlled by computer at Surrey.

Throughout its orbit it aims to transmit information, including pic-

tures of the earth's surface, which can be displayed on domestic television.

Its work will interest school science groups and radio amateurs as most of the experiments will study how the ionosphere affects radio transmission and how changes in its behaviour affect solar activity and the earth's magnetic field.

UOSAT's first alighting over Britain is expected to be sometime on the day of its launch.

Muslims advised not to set up their own schools

by Bert Lodge

Muslim educationists have been warned against trying to open their own schools at the present time.

If they persisted however, they were advised to consult as much as possible with Jewish, Roman Catholic and Church of England school boards.

Mr Tim Ottevanger, assistant education officer for multi-cultural education in the London borough of Ealing, told a conference of Muslim educationists at the London mosque last Saturday that this was not a good time for opening new schools.

The conference had earlier heard Dr Muhammad Iqbal, senior lecturer at Huddersfield Polytechnic, say that with county schools closing the time was never more opportune for setting up Muslim single sex schools.

"It is not a good time to go around opening new schools," Mr Ottevanger said. "Falling rolls mean neither local authorities nor the Government can be happy about new schools. Their concern is with the total number of places to be maintained. They will argue 'There are too many schools already, we can't fill the places we have got'. Selling you a school will continue the problem of too many places."

"But if they went ahead with plans for new schools, Muslims should get all the help they can from the denominational school authorities already in existence."

"It's important to let the local education authority you approach know who they are dealing with. Yours should be a body with legal status, and clearly defined membership. You need the sort of educational bureaucracy the Catholics, Anglicans and the Jews have. Talk to them. They know the ropes."

Clear evidence of financial strain and the extent of public demand would also be needed, Mr Ottevanger said. It was also important to have a clear statement on admissions policy.

"Schools which segregate religiously are thought alright in this country. But what you are proposing is being equated by some with racial segregation."

Dr Iqbal called on wealthy Muslims in this country to help set up Muslim public schools. "They would cater for good Islamic education as well as art and science like any other English public school in order to help our children grow up as scientists and Muslims at the same time."

Dr Sultana Saeed, senior lecturer in law at London University, said single sex schools were preferable on educational grounds. Girls in single schools tended to drop out of competing with the boys. They may have been interested in science at 14 but they dropped it at 16.

She suggested Islamic summer schools lasting a couple of weeks for primary children should be established.

Mrs Ferdous Rahman, a teacher at Tower Hamlets Institute, London, did not agree that single sex schools were necessary for girls because they did not compete in mixed schools.

"Islam may have given us full freedom but we women don't practice it anyway. Look at the way we accept mixed marriages."

Mrs Hyderia Hussain, a London barrister, said that the first single sex Muslim school should be for girls with their mothers accompanying them. The school would have a special selection for training mothers in Islam.



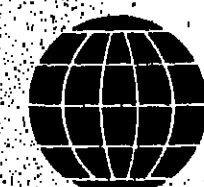
100% BRITISH and proud of it!

It might have been fashionable at one time to be an 'international' company, shipping out sterling and bringing in cheap merchandise from Taiwan and Korea.

So forgive Hestair Hope for being - in one respect - decidedly unfashionable. We're 100% British and proud of it. British owned. British financed. With British affiliates, which include Dennis Motors and Kiddicraft Toys.

Thumb through the 1981 Hestair Hope educational supplies catalogue and you'd be forgiven too for noticing that it has a strong British influence, with more than 90% of the products shown made in this country.

You may call it patriotism. But we think of it as investing in the best quality that money can buy. And one order from the new Hestair Hope catalogue will prove it!



Hestair Hope
St. Philip's Drive, Royton,
Oldham OL2 6AG.
Telephone: 061-652 1411.

The Hestair Hope Catalogue

Fly the flag! Send for Britain's most up-to-date educational products catalogue, by Hestair Hope. Contains more than 7,000 items with over 1,000 colour illustrations. Available FREE on request.

"Please send the 384-page Hestair Hope catalogue for 1981 to:

Name
Address

Post Today NO STAMP NEEDED IN THE U.K.

01/7554

After Norway . . . Bert Lodge on the defensive play of school football officials

Was the battle of Oslo lost on the playing fields of England?

Accusations that the seeds of failure of English soccer were sown in the schools were rejected this week by the recently retired chairman of the English Schools Football Association.

Mr Joseph Shaw a head for 26 years and former secretary of the Manchester schools FA, was referring to widespread criticism following England's 2-1 defeat by Norway last week.

"It always happens if we lose a game at international level everybody thought we should have won. They start looking for a scapegoat."

Mr Shaw was particularly indignant at suggestions of too much competition when players were still very young. Mr Lawrie McManamy, manager of Southampton United, recently complained of "children competing for cups and medals at nine, 10 and 11 years old."

He recommended games of five or six a side for enjoyment only.

"There only is one national competition at primary level and that is six-a-side," Mr Shaw said. He agreed that local authorities ran 11-a-side competitions for primary boys.

This was condemned by Mr Allen Wade, Football Association director of coaching. "Children as young as seven are playing competitive football. The extent of participation in organized 11-a-side games was never greater," Mr Wade would like to see a reduction in the pressure of competition at all levels.

"I don't regard the World Cup as a good thing - nor the Olympic Games."

But Mr Shaw pointed out that the increase in the last few years of Sunday leagues for schoolboys had actually taken place under the auspices of the Football Association. "What's more, though, ESFA does not start international competition until boys are 15 the FA are keen to have us start earlier. But we're not

happy about it."

Relations between the schools' association and the Football Association are not always harmonious. A considerable body of opinion within the FA, including it is believed the chairman, Mr Bert Millichip, thinks it a disaster that budding talent is in the hands of a bunch of amateurs - schoolmasters.

But this was defended by Mr Peter Lawson, secretary of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, to which over 200 sports governing bodies, both at national and schools levels, are affiliated. "It is true and not just for football that the national body and the schools organizations are often arguing. But the schoolmasters do a good job. Precisely because they are schoolmasters they exercise a pastoral role for the boys' good."

Despite Mr Shaw's defence of the extent of ESFA involvement in schoolboy competitions there does seem to be an abundance of cup and trophy football at that level.

Mr Alan Wright, a London PE teacher and soccer coach for over 20 years who writes frequently on the subject estimates that the five teams in his school, under-12s, 13s, 14s, 15s and 16s, take part in 15 competitions and play another 130 friendly fixtures between them in one season. Nor do they enter all the competitions open to them.

He advocates a complete withdrawal from all school 11-a-side competitions until the pupils are in their third year at secondary school. Up to then they would play only the six-a-side game and not even at inter-school level.

Everybody agrees that the pressure of competitive football must be eased but this still leaves another vexatious area - coaching. Mr Wade has firm ideas on this. "If a teacher must be properly qualified to teach French or maths or music why



Too much competition for the young

shouldn't he be required to be professionally qualified to teach or coach football?

Talent in any activity is rare and football is no different. Talented players deserve the best advice, the best facilities and the best training and coaching."

The reality must depress him. A recent FA survey of nearly 300 district teams in-charge of the district team had no training in teaching or coaching the game. Only 5 per cent had the FA full coaching award. In 71 districts, team managers were not selected on any criteria of coaching or football experience, anyway.

The professional clubs are often accused of being interested only in talent when it is ready to sign forms for them. Incidentally this is where ESFA plays a useful role, Mr Shaw points out. With the Football League they have worked out the associate schoolboy scheme and before a lad signs the agreement and signature of the school head, together with that of his parents, must be obtained.

But could clubs do more to improve the level of talent in the young? At one time, some local authorities employed pros or ex-pros as

full-time coaches going round the schools but obviously their jobs were among the first to be looked at by county treasurers seeking to save money.

Mr Wright would like to see talented youngsters invited along to clubs in the evenings. He quotes Jack Charlton: "All the ideas in football come from the professional game . . . you can give teachers all the coaching badges in the world but it doesn't necessarily mean that they are going to pass on that knowledge or can coach as well as the professional footballers."

But can the clubs be relied upon? After England's disgrace in Oslo last week Bobby Charlton said: "I question whether a lot of clubs these days devote enough time to individually coaching their young players to go about their jobs on the field. Too much seems to revolve round team method. Much of what went wrong for England in Norway stemmed from this gap in a player's early education."

"Mr Shaw would probably agree. He says: 'look at our intentional results at school level. They are excellent. So what happens to the youngsters when they reach the clubs?'"

Advisers for gifted pupils urged

by Diane Spencer

Education authorities should appoint advisers for "gifted education," says Wallace, education adviser of the Leonardo Trust says in a paper to be given at a conference sponsored by the trust in Cambridge tomorrow. These advisers should also develop in-service programmes for teachers to make them more aware of the problems experienced by exceptionally able children.

Ms Wallace says it is often assumed that gifted children will succeed anyway, but research shows that without appropriate teaching, guidance, encouragement and understanding, many lose their skill and talent at the least, and at the worst develop into misfits.

She identifies three categories of gifted children.

First there are those who seem to succeed with the minimum of help. The second type have problems of varying kinds: they are hyper-active, or poor sleepers, or come from poor or inadequate homes, or are disillusioned with school.

The third group she calls the "overly gifted": the shy, reticent, quiet underachievers who conform to the teacher's expectations.

Mr John Heaney of the Association for Science Education, in his paper, says he believes that project work is the most important effective vehicle for teaching science to gifted pupils.

It develops practical skills, initiative, interpretation of results and organized use of literature. "In short, it provides an introduction to some of the important processes of science."

Teachers cannot make provision for gifted pupils in isolation from the rest of the school community, he warns. Their opportunities can only be enhanced by overall improvement in teaching. We need to concentrate research, development and training on techniques for identifying and supplying the needs of individual pupils rather than aiming on teaching at some mythical average student, he says.

Let children read 'real life' language, librarians told

Censorship condemned

School librarians should resist pressures to censor what young children read, the prize-winning children's author, Andrew Davies, has said.

He told the annual conference of the Library Association at Warwick University: "I favour no censorship about words at all. People should be represented as using words that would have been in character in real life."

So far as the choice of books was concerned he said: "I would hope you would choose vitality and literary excellence first". He thought it would be a good idea to shake up ordinary school reading such as Peter and Jane.

He understood librarians' difficulties about books touching on taboos such as sex, violence and drugs. "But," he said "I would resist suppression."

Mounting anger at the plight of school libraries was also expressed at last weekend's conference. In a vigorous attack on the state of school libraries revealed in a recently published survey, Mr Peter Matthews, the organization treasurer, said the time had come to exert political pressure. The results showed that six out of 100 schools had no real lib-



But many were open only 10 hours a week and that many were run by unqualified assistants. Describing the picture as "staggering

and appalling" he said: "Now the deplorable state of school libraries stands revealed. They have given us the ammunition: we shall put it in the gun and fire the bullet. The situation will get worse and worse unless we in the School Library Association get going."

Letters to MPs and others drawing attention to the problem had brought a sympathetic response. But, he said "sympathy does not buy books or provide staff". To get results from what he described as the "faceless bureaucracy" of the DES, the association must become a political pressure group and go into the attack with as many allies as could be persuaded to cooperate.

Judith Elkin, former head of children's library services at Birmingham City library said she feared teachers' attitudes to books which touched on other cultures remained unchanged.

The common view was that immigrants had chosen to live here and must accept the way things were taught. Her view was confirmed by Rosemary Collins of Muthen Children Books who said: "Teachers who have no coloured children to teach say they will not take multicultural books."

Rising births may prompt new schools

A high and rising birth rate in Bradford has prompted the local education authority to consider building a new primary school in the city centre.

The authority says that by 1986 the number of five-year-olds starting school in some districts will be up by 50 per cent on the number that started this term.

Mrs Doris Birdsell, Labour chairman of Bradford's education committee, said: "This new evidence confirms what we have been saying for some time - the inner city is the urgent priority for more school accommodation."

There was extra pressure on the inner city school because a policy for busing Asian children to suburban schools was being dropped. City-centre schools were already full, said Mrs Birdsell, with temporary classrooms taking over playground space in some cases.

At a recent meeting of Labour's planning group for education a new 300-place primary school was suggested for the Manningham district, the north west of the city. More temporary classrooms, improvements to old school buildings and extensions were also proposed.

According to the council's policy unit, the authority, which includes the towns of Keighley, Shipley and Ilkley, has not suffered from falling pupil numbers. Bradford's birth rate began to fall in 1977 after a small decline.

By 1986, says the unit, there will be 7,500 five-year-olds - starting school across the authority - 22 per cent more than started this autumn. In the centre of Bradford - surrounded by the ringroad - the number of five-year-olds will be 50 per cent up.

A spokesman said this week that the increased inner city figure was partly because the birth rate among Asians there was four times higher than that among whites. Bradford's birth rate increases are higher than the national averages. The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys said this week that there was a slight rise in the birth rate at the end of 1979. By 1980 the birth rate had risen by 12 per cent.

Why Care About Animals?

Unfortunately, animals are often badly treated. This can be because people don't think, or don't even care what they are doing to them. Animals give humans a lot; humans should make sure they give something in return.

Animals share your world. Without them this planet could not exist as you now know it. Animals are used in lots of ways. Some of them work for you and many are your companions and friends.

If you would like your pupils to learn more about the animals in Britain and other countries, why not help them to become Junior Members of the RSPCA: the oldest and one of the largest Animal Welfare Societies in the world?

Anyone aged up to 17 years old can become an RSPCA Junior Member and join the thousands of other young people all over the British Isles who are

concerned about the welfare of animals.

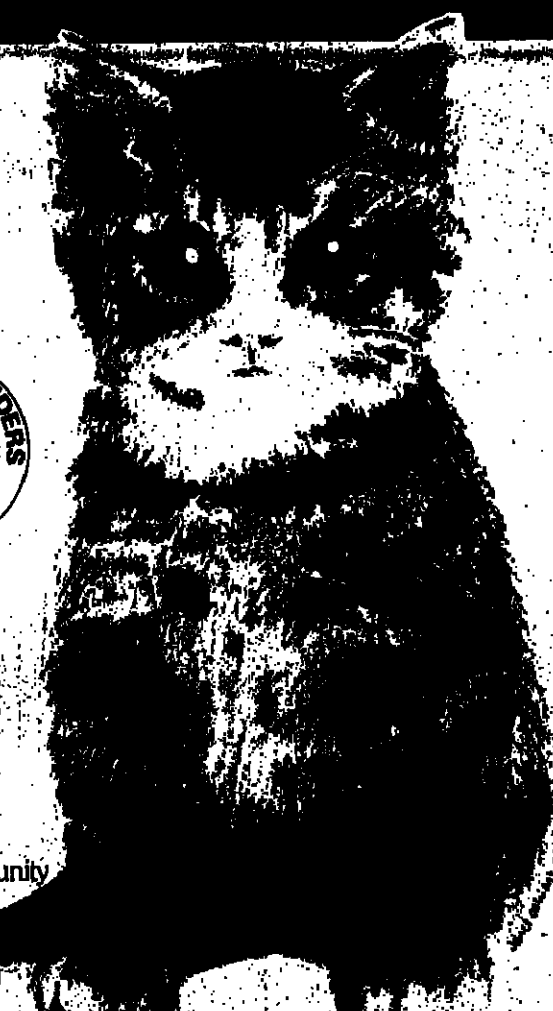
RSPCA Junior Members can take part in activities, do projects, puzzles and competitions, and, of course, write in with any ideas, stories or photographs. These might be published in the magazine.

They will receive a badge, Membership card and the Junior Magazine which comes out four times a year.

Teachers forming a group will receive a pack giving ideas for activities and a regular newsletter. They will also be entitled to make use of the facilities offered by the Education Department including the opportunity to borrow films and slide sets produced by the RSPCA.

For further information please complete coupon and return with s.a.e. to: RSPCA Junior Membership, Education Department, Causeway, Horsham, Sussex RH12 1HG.

Name: _____
Address: _____



Caring for Animals is not enough. Help us to look after them.

THE RSPCA

RSPCA

United action to go ahead - despite snag

The plan to get all the public service unions - including teachers - to unite together this winter to defeat government attempts to limit pay rises has moved a step nearer.

However, moments after delegates

to last week's TUC conference had pledged their unanimous support for the idea, it became clear just how difficult the task would be.

When the conference went on to debate a motion from NUPE in-

structing the general council to draw up plans for a campaign "including industrial action", it was pointed out that the general council could not commit unions to industrial action. The motion was passed nevertheless.

Correction

Owing to a technical failure in the printing process, the map which accompanied last week's article on secondary reorganization was rendered meaningless.

Key:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sutton | 48. Staffordshire |
| 2. Wirral | 49. Lancashire |
| 3. Wirral | 50. Lancashire |
| 4. Knowsley | 51. Cambridgeshire |
| 5. St. Helens | 52. Norfolk |
| 6. Wirral | 53. Suffolk |
| 7. Bolton | 54. Hereford & Worcester |
| 8. Salford | 55. Northamptonshire |
| 9. Trafford | 56. Bedfordshire |
| 10. Bury | 57. Gloucestershire |
| 11. Manchester | 58. Oxfordshire |
| 12. Rochdale | 59. Buckinghamshire |
| 13. Oldham | 60. Hertfordshire |
| 14. Tameside | 61. Essex |
| 15. Stockport | 62. Devon |
| 16. Bradford | 63. Wiltshire |
| 17. Calderdale | 64. Berkshire |
| 18. Kirkstall | 65. Cornwall |
| 19. Barnsley | 66. Somerset |
| 20. Sheffield | 67. Dorset |
| 21. Rotherham | 68. Hampshire |
| 22. Wakefield | 69. Surrey |
| 23. Doncaster | 70. Kent |
| 24. West Yorkshire | 71. West Sussex |
| 25. Walsall | 72. East Sussex |
| 26. Dudley | 73. Hereford |
| 27. Sandwell | 74. Hereford |
| 28. Birmingham | 75. Dorset |
| 29. Solihull | 76. Hampshire |
| 30. Coventry | 77. Wiltshire |
| 31. Newcastle | 78. Wiltshire |
| 32. North Tyneside | 79. Hertfordshire |
| 33. Gateshead | 80. Hertfordshire |
| 34. South Tyneside | 81. Hertfordshire |
| 35. Sunderland | 82. Hertfordshire |
| 36. Northumberland | 83. Hertfordshire |
| 37. Cumbria | 84. Hertfordshire |
| 38. Durham | 85. Hertfordshire |
| 39. Cleveland | 86. Hertfordshire |
| 40. North Yorkshire | 87. Hertfordshire |
| 41. Lancashire | 88. Hertfordshire |
| 42. Lancashire | 89. Hertfordshire |
| 43. Lancashire | 90. Hertfordshire |
| 44. Lancashire | 91. Hertfordshire |
| 45. Lancashire | 92. Hertfordshire |
| 46. Lancashire | 93. Hertfordshire |
| 47. Lancashire | 94. Hertfordshire |
| 48. Lancashire | 95. Hertfordshire |
| 49. Lancashire | 96. Hertfordshire |
| 50. Lancashire | 97. Hertfordshire |
| 51. Lancashire | 98. Hertfordshire |
| 52. Lancashire | 99. Hertfordshire |
| 53. Lancashire | 100. Hertfordshire |



The State of Secondary Reorganisation in England: September 1981

1981 Handwriting Competition

Win £250 for your school to buy equipment

Over 200 individual and school prizes open to all young people 7-14 years (incl)

The Church of England Children's Society is celebrating its Centenary throughout 1981 and marks the event by sponsoring a Handwriting Competition to raise funds for its work of putting Children First at all times.

For further information and entry forms: Education Department, Church of England Children's Society, Old Town Hall, Remington Road, London SE11 4QD. Tel. 01-755 2441

TEACHERS OF MODERN LANGUAGES

Are you ready to join the modern language teachers professional association? If you join

THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION NOW

We offer four terms membership for one annual subscription. NEW TEACHERS are offered full membership of the M.L.A. for a half subscription during their first 3 years of teaching.

Individual membership for the price of 2 subscriptions enables all members of one department to participate fully in M.L.A. activities at National and Branch level.

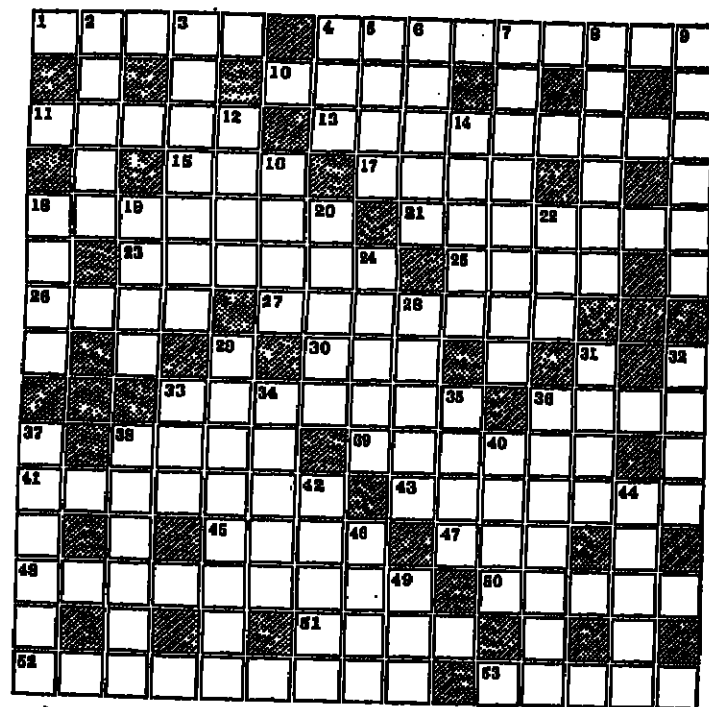
Annual subscription by Direct Debit is £14 (£7 for new entrants to the profession)

This Subscription brings you 4 issues of MODERN LANGUAGES per year plus THE PUNKT (3 issues per year). If you also join the German Section (The Association of Teachers of German) there is no extra subscription to join ATG.

The Modern Language Association speaks for all language teachers at National and local levels.

Write now for further details and application forms to: General Secretary M.L.A. (TSN), 24A Highbury Grove, LONDON N5 2EA.

**We're offering
new subscribers
a great 12 down!**



- Across**
- 1 Across
 - 2 Across
 - 3 Across
 - 4 Across
 - 5 Across
 - 6 Across
 - 7 Across
 - 8 Across
 - 9 Across
 - 10 Across
 - 11 Across
 - 12 Across
 - 13 Across
 - 14 Across
 - 15 Across
 - 16 Across
 - 17 Across
 - 18 Across
 - 19 Across
 - 20 Across
 - 21 Across
 - 22 Across
 - 23 Across
 - 24 Across
 - 25 Across
 - 26 Across
 - 27 Across
- Down**
- 1 Down
 - 2 Down
 - 3 Down
 - 4 Down
 - 5 Down
 - 6 Down
 - 7 Down
 - 8 Down
 - 9 Down
 - 10 Down
 - 11 Down
 - 12 Down
 - 13 Down
 - 14 Down
 - 15 Down
 - 16 Down
 - 17 Down
 - 18 Down
 - 19 Down
 - 20 Down
 - 21 Down
 - 22 Down
 - 23 Down
 - 24 Down
 - 25 Down
 - 26 Down
 - 27 Down

After you complete the crossword complete the coupon below and have The Times Educational Supplement delivered to you by post every week. As a special offer to new subscribers we're offering a rate of £27.50 for a full year's subscription. Simply complete the coupon below and mail it to us and our computerised subscription department will process your order at once. By the way the crossword is the first that ever appeared in THE TIMES and when you reply we will send you the solution together with your first issue of the TES.

THE TIMES Educational Supplement

*Offer applies to NEW Subscribers in the UK only.

Please send me The Times Educational Supplement for one year. I enclose my cheque for £27.50 made payable to Times Newspapers Limited.

Please print:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Mail this Coupon to:

NICKY DENISON Times Newspapers Limited, PO Box 7

200 Grays Inn Road London WC1X 8E2.

Overseas subscribers should write for information to the address above.

How BL changed a teacher's view of careers guidance



Back at the drawing board - Mary Schofield.

On the road to the right job

by Hilary Wilce

Until last year Mary Schofield thought she was a teacher born and bred. Nothing in what she describes as her "typical" teacher's career - school, college, and back to school again - had led her to suspect otherwise.

A year seconded to BL changed that. Her experience of industrial life, from making a petrol funnel to sitting in on wage bargaining sessions and helping to launch the Triumph Acclaim, convinced her she could have enjoyed a career in industry.

This realization changed her view of career guidance. "I now tend to think that youngsters will fit into any number of niches. The job of schools is not to give a vocational direction but to prepare youngsters thoroughly and well so they are ready for whatever they choose to embark on."

During the coming year she will be helping to put such ideas into practice in schools in Solihull.

From her deputy head's office at the Heart of England School on the outskirts of Solihull, a mixed comprehensive with 1,100 pupils, she will be setting out two days a week to build bridges between borough schools and local industry.

A fellow Solihull teacher, Margaret Boland, who spent last year working for the West Midlands Gas Board, has been appointed as a full-time liaison officer for a year, with the

help of money from Department of Industry. Together they will be encouraging personal links, developing in-service training and looking at ways of changing the curriculum.

How, exactly, the curriculum needs to be changed is still an open question. But the lessons 44-year-old Miss Schofield learnt at BL will have a strong influence on discussions.

One of these was about the stresses and strains of the transition from school to work. Her first activity was to join an apprentice training scheme - along with three astonished leavers from her own school.

"There can be a training deal of discipline in such a training, something most youngsters probably think they are finished with when they leave school." There can be the discipline of standing all day, and of doing the same thing over and over again. Against this is the very real excitement of the first pay packet.

She was struck by the high level of oral skills needed by workers at all levels, and the importance of teamwork, in contrast to the competitive individual work often encouraged in schools.

"One thing that astonished me was the enormous variety of opportunities there are for young people in industry, in normal times." Many jobs demand organizing ability, resilience and guts. "Yet some of our difficult youngsters have got just these qualities. It's a question of how to channel that energy into a purposeful outlet."

From her year with BL Mary Schofield has brought away a crisp management vocabulary and an extensive list of personal contacts. One of her

main aims now is simply to put education and industrial colleagues in touch with each other, to get out for themselves how they can best cooperate.

This is already happening at her own school where the head of out design and technology has spent time at the British Leyland training school, and the supervisor of the crankshaft line at Jaguar can be given O level students a presentation on the Jaguar engine.

Non-examination fourth year have been given a factory tour in BL. A trainer has spent a day at the school, and an in-service training day has been arranged. Next month two BL managers will evaluate the management roles of the school's head and his three deputies.

All such contacts, Miss Schofield stresses, help to teach industry education. People in industry are often unaware of how greatly schools have changed. "And industry needs to be far more precise about what it wants from schools."

Until the end of the year she and her colleague will be concentrating on in-service training needs in BL. After that they will be turning their attention to the curriculum. If ideas of change have still to be formulated, the objective of this work is clear.

"We are determined to make an impact on the curriculum," Mr Stuart Elliott, Solihull's assistant education officer in charge of secondary and further education, says. "We want to make people going into employment more articulate. We want to increase the sensitivity and awareness of future employees, not to turn out passive tools of the industrial process."

Young offenders treat courts with contempt, claims union

A teachers' union claimed this week that many young offenders treat juvenile courts with contempt because of their apparent reluctance to hand out punishments.

The National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers said delinquent behaviour was a cause of much concern. Football hooliganism, many of the urban break-ins and most muggings were blamed on young children.

The union criticizes the 1969 Children and Young Persons Act saying that in the area of juvenile crime a court finds that the treatment of an offender is decided on a non-judicial evaluation of an offender's social requirements.

It has long been obvious that the system is held in contempt by a large number of young people, says the union.

It soon becomes clear to most juveniles that the sanctions available to the courts are limited. The feeling of uselessness when he sees the formality of the proceedings and the apparent reluctance to react

to anything resembling punishment.

The NASUWT concern is made clear in a new document, *Young People at Risk*. It says the Government's 1980 White Paper on Young Offenders, aimed at reforming the present law, will be condemned as reactionary harking back to the "bad old days" by some, while being welcomed by those who regard the Act as a "total disaster."

The union makes clear it does not want all young offenders locked up. The size of the problem means that custodial sentences becomes increasingly impracticable. It says:

"But such sentences are necessary for the 'hard core' of juvenile offenders: and community homes with education are an essential element in provision for young offenders, says the union."

It believes the White Paper alternative to imprisonment - intermediate treatment, which covers a range of activities to help the young offender very soon loses any initial feeling of usefulness when he sees the formality of the proceedings and the apparent reluctance to react

Independent schools in challenge to Labour Party

Britain's fee-paying schools challenged the Labour Party this week by saying why it does not mind people buying their own homes, but is against people buying education for their children.

The Independent Schools Joint Council, which represents more than 1,400 of Britain's 2,500 private schools, slammed the party's plan to abolish private education as an attack on parents' personal freedom and an "essay in social manipulation which is bound to fail."

It was hard to get said the council why a party with this philosophy should allow the private ownership of houses any more than it allowed private education.

The leaflet, *The Right to Survive*, reiterated the independent sector's main arguments for survival, including that it would cost the taxpayer £200m a year to meet the day-to-day costs of educating displaced children if their schools were abolished.

Schools Abroad '82

Out Now!
6 Exciting New Tour & Study Brochures

Unbeatable Value-for-Money with Our Low Inclusive Prices
Schools Abroad is well known as the leading tour operator for schools. One of our specialist publications will have a tour and price to match your requirements.
Just consider the many advantages enjoyed by schools who travel Schools Abroad!

- Travel On Our All-the-Way** tours by British coach with nothing more to pay -
- We collect you free of charge from your school
 - You have unlimited excursion mileage on the continent
 - We have introduced the remarkable new 'Sleeping Coach' with convertible seats/beds for overnight travel on certain tours.

Schools Abroad set the standard and can still save your party hundreds of pounds in irritating 'add-on' payments for travel from your school.

- Fly Direct into Europe** on the biggest ever programme of scheduled service and special Schools Abroad charter flights.
- Flights to our popular range of destinations in Spain, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Denmark.
 - Our choice of airports includes London, Manchester, Newcastle, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Cardiff.
 - Ask about our **SPRING FLIGHT SAVERS** - low-cost 8 day budget air tours from as little as £93 all-in on selected March and April dates.

1 FRANCE

Picardy Coast and Countryside - Normandy Coast and Countryside - the Manche Peninsula - the Emerald Coast, South Coast and Countryside of Brittany - Combined Centre tours to Paris and the French and Belgian coast - the Valley of the Somme - Provence and the Cote d'Azur - the Camargue - La Rochelle and the Landes on the Atlantic Coast - the French Alps - Lourdes - Alsace - Burgundy - the Champagne Country - the Dordogne Valley - the Auvergne Region - the French Ardennes - the Ile de France - Paris and the Loire Valley.

The unrivalled Schools Abroad programme with the widest and most comprehensive choice of superb destinations all over France.

■ New low cost 'budget' tours to the French Coast.
■ Only Schools Abroad offer accommodation at the unique Villages Vacances Familiales centres - VVF; and at the superior grade hotel chains of the Cimet de France, Ile and Arcade Groups, usually where we have exclusive contracts.

■ More departures to new centres in Switzerland and the Rhineland.
■ Completely new tours to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Luxembourg and the Moselle Valley.

Send for our comprehensive 92-page brochure which features over 100 different tours.

2 EUROPE

Italy - Switzerland - Austria - Germany - Belgium - Luxembourg - Holland - Denmark - Sweden - Norway - Yugoslavia - Bulgaria - Russia - Greece - Spain.

Our extended programme of tours to Europe by air and coach contains many exciting new ideas and destinations.

■ More departures to new centres in Switzerland and the Rhineland.
■ Completely new tours to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Luxembourg and the Moselle Valley.

Send for our comprehensive 92-page brochure which features over 100 different tours.

3 OUTDOOR ADVENTURE

Adventure Camping and Pony Trekking in Wales - School Trek Camping Coach Tours to Paris, Amsterdam and the Rhineland - 'Wigwag' Camping Tours by Coach to the French Beaches of the Camargue, Canet-Plage and Brittany - Bargebreaks on the Stratford and Grand Union Canals - Outdoor Pursuits and Activity Weeks with Canoeing, Potholing, Climbing and Many Other Activities in the Cairngorms and on Dartmoor.

This is a completely new and challenging programme for those interested in outdoor pursuits, sports, adventure and camping.

■ For the first time schools are offered a fine choice of carefully selected, inclusive camping tours to beach destinations in France and to Paris, Amsterdam and the Rhineland.
■ Our prices are amazingly low and will appeal to those on limited budgets.

Send for our illustrated 16-page brochure.

Schools Abroad Group
Schools Abroad, Grosvenor Hall, Bolnore Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 4BX
Telephone: Haywards Heath (0444) 414122. Telex: 877156

Are Travel Organisers License No. 10688

- Small Party Specials** - we can help even if you have as few as 16 paying members in your coach party.
A range of special coach departures to selected popular destinations in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Germany and Switzerland on fixed dates - a new Schools Abroad service.

Prices Slashed for July & August Departures Many tours have no supplements at all and there is only a modest increase on others - travelling during the peak summer months has never been priced so low.

A Free Copy of one of our Magnificent range of Project Books Available for parties travelling to France, Switzerland, Italy and Greece.
Just compare our highly praised project and environmental books! They provide a meaningful educational service to pupils and staff travelling with Schools Abroad.

4 SPORTSBREAKS

Action-packed sports tours to our centres in France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland and Bulgaria. Our featured sports include, Soccer, Rugby, Hockey, Swimming, Basketball, Volley Ball, Netball, Dance and Gymnastics.

Two different sporting concepts are possible.

1. Individual sports features - the unique Schools Abroad multi-sports programmes with fixtures against Continental schools and clubs.
2. Sportsbreaks coaching and tournament courses - an in-depth concentrated study of each sport with coaching sessions by top-class qualified coaches and matches involving British and local teams. Awards for the best performances.

Send for our 44-page illustrated brochure packed with information for the sports enthusiasts.

5 ASSIGNMENT FRANCE

A 7-day structured introduction to France, the French language and way of life for pupils in their second and third year of French studies.

■ A week in France with a difference - learning to be self-sufficient in French by carrying out a series of assignments whilst living in a typical French town and conversing with French people.

■ Structured morning, afternoon and evening sessions contribute towards the complete French environment in the lovely uncommercialised Picardy townships and fishing port of St. Valery-sur-Somme.

■ Our study programme is centered around a resident Course Director, the help and participation of the local people and a programme of carefully integrated visits and excursions.

Send for our detailed notes and the special new 'Assignment France' folder.

6 GEOGRAPHY FIELD STUDIES COURSE in France

Our new course is based on Haywards Heath and is intended to be of interest to the serious Geography student. We provide a well illustrated teacher's pack with full instructions and both preparation and follow-up work. The pupils' pack has recording sheets, worksheets and notes. On site we provide a Resources Room and everything that will be required for the committed geography student including large scale IGN maps.

■ Aspects of Geography included in the course range from Geomorphology (rivers, slopes and landforms), Economic geography (nuclear power, HEP and the decline of traditional industries), Urban geography, Agriculture, Bio-geography, Historical geography, Social geography, to Political geography (the impact of international land boundaries).

■ The aims of the course are to provide a range of comprehensive field work not available in the UK, but closely related to the syllabi of external examination boards, against a backdrop of European studies with every opportunity to improve oral French.

Send for the special folder, *Geographical Field Studies Course*.

Please send me the following brochures: ☐ 1. France ☐ 2. Europe ☐ 3. Outdoor Adventure ☐ 4. Sportsbreaks ☐ 5. Assignment France ☐ 6. Geography Field Studies Course

Name _____

School and Address _____

Tel. No. School _____ Tel. No. Home _____



PC Vic Black plays a full part in running clubs for the handicapped (above and right).

Diane Spencer reports on how two local authorities have opened the classroom door to a new breed of police officer

How the West was won over

At 11.15 on a Thursday morning, Mrs Morgan, purely in the line of duty, produced a sherry bottle from a plastic bag, poured a large tot, and gulped it down; the class of 14 boys and girls watched closely.

In the meantime, PC Young prepared his breathalyser kit, telling the youngsters to imagine how difficult it was to assemble on a dark road in the rain. Mrs Rona Morgan head of the remedial department of Honicknowle Secondary School in Plymouth breathed into the bag and turned the crystals green. (Luckily she does not drive.) Then there was a discussion with the class of 14- and 15-year olds on the effects of alcohol.

This dramatic display of team teaching formed part of the school's design for living course and is an example of how Devon and Cornwall Constabulary use their team of school liaison officers.

The police force in the area employs 24 full-time officers who work in just over 1000 schools in the two counties. This scheme started in 1977 and now forms an integral part of the controversial community policing policy fully implemented by Mr John Alderson, the chief constable, in 1979.

Mr Alderson explained: "I did want them to go into schools in their uniforms - not as undercover agents.

My fears were, when I first discussed the idea with Joslyn Owen, (chief education officer of Devon), a very enlightened man, that it would seem to be sinister. It used to be the tradition for us not to take into classrooms: teachers did not like policemen knocking around schools, but it is so normal now."

In his evidence to the Scarman inquiry into the Brixton riots, the Chief Constable emphasized the importance of building good relations with pupils, teachers and parents in the prevention of crime.

Moreover, policemen should help "the school community in its preparation of pupils to cope with life outside the school and in the development of good citizenship," he wrote. So apart from his liaison team, Mr Alderson has taken this idea further by funding jointly with Devon education authority, a post of moral education adviser.

"As we have a vested interest in better social behaviour as a part of crime prevention, we thought we had better help fund the project," he said.

Inspector Mike Hooper, who is in charge of school liaison throughout the county, said at first his officers were put in charge of "the rougher element", but now they were used "right across the board." They concentrate mainly on secondary schools, usually helping to teach some kind of social studies course, and on teachers' centres. "In many schools, we are written into the curriculum," Mr Hooper said. Primary schools are left mainly to the local community constable who calls on a less formal basis.

"Recruits must have credibility as police officers," Mr Hooper said firmly. "In no way are we setting up as teachers; we are a resource for them." Successful candidates go on a two week course at a local college and work alongside student teachers. "It was interesting," Constable Nigel Young said, "But I learned far more from watching good teachers teach."

In turn, students work with community constables for a day a week. Policemen also interchange with youth and community and social workers. "It breaks down barriers and shatters myths," Chief Inspector Ted Snow claimed. He is responsible for community policing in one of the three divisions in Plymouth.

Cooperation with fellow agencies including schools forms a large part of the job of community policing. Community constables were first introduced in Exeter, but to give the idea any credibility, they had to be used in Plymouth with its large population, higher crime rate and

the nearest Devon has to urban deprivation. The three Plymouth divisions each have a community sergeant and 44 constables. The whole force has 340. They are encouraged not only to get to know the "yobs" but devise ways of keeping them off the streets and out of trouble, and the constables are expected to become involved in helping the rest of the community.

As a result, most of them have helped to start youth clubs - often in the teeth of local opposition - form football teams, organize holidays for deprived children, raise money for charity, and, especially this year, help the disabled.

PC Roger Morgan, for example, helped to re-start a run-down youth club in his area which covers one of the roughest parts of the city, while PC Vic Black became so involved with the local Mencap group that he helps to run a club one night a week in his own time as well as one as part of his duty.

Part of the community constables' job is to travel with the football supporters and keep an eye on them during the matches. They claim it pays to know your local yob, even though you might not reform him. "There's no mileage in conflict," said Chief Superintendent Brian Phillips, head of one of the divisions. "At the end of the day our policy makes the job easier." He claimed that the CID who were traditionally "after 'feeling collars' now looked to the community coppers because he is the one in the know."

But the officers were keen to stress they were not "soft" on criminals. "The law is still applied; we are as firm as anybody," Superintendent Ivan Pollard, head of the Crime Prevention Support Unit at the force's headquarters in Exeter, said.

This was also made clear by members of the Youth Support Team in Exeter who are running a five-year project funded by the Home Office urban aid scheme and the social services. Four police officers and three social workers work together - in the same offices - to implement the spirit of the 1969 Children and Young Person's Act in the light of the county's community policing methods.



Although the team say they are aiming to balance justice and welfare in a reasonable way, they will take "firm action" when necessary. However, they prefer to use the courts as a last resort and claim that some of the community-based projects they use as an alternative can be equally demanding and harrowing.

One of their most imaginative alternatives is a "reparation scheme". Detective Sergeant Frank Sanders explained that this was an attempt to link the offender back to the victim to compensate for the damage he caused. "We have only had one in five of our proposals accepted by the victim's under-py ending. Last year, an eight-year-old smashed two panes of glass in a greenhouse. The owner reluctantly said he would have the boy for two hours every Saturday for four weeks to work in the garden. The culprit has now got so keen that he still works for his former victim, only now for pocket money."

But does Mr Alderson's community policing policy work? "I have always been convinced that it would but I have had to convince others including my own men. Now the feedback from them and the public is very positive." However, he said it was too early to show hard evidence in statistical form, but the scheme was being evaluated by a team from Cardiff University.

He would like Lord Scarman to take up his proposals for statutory backing to set up community policing as it is "pie in the sky" to expect it to come about by voluntary agreement. In Mr Alderson's view, the four main ministries responsible for law and order - Home Office, Health and Social Security, Education and the Environment - should jointly sponsor the creation of the system. At local level, community police councils with representatives from voluntary bodies, the police and councillors should be established.

Mutual trust and respect between police and public was essential. "The public will look after the police if they deserve it," he said.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme. Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals. The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify. And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

The help will probably cover the wages of employees recruited from the unemployment register or of other groups who would not normally be taken on by new small businesses. There may also be a contribution towards the salary of the entrepreneur running the business.

The MSC would also consider paying for staff training, and for helping to meet the firm's essential outgoings during the initial year. Preference will be given to projects in the inner cities and other areas of high unemployment.

The National Council of Voluntary Organizations is welcoming the proposals, but says that it is worried about the MSC's apparent lack of interest in community-based initiatives, and cooperatives, which it believes should be the main emphasis.

It is highly critical of the criteria, which it says are likely to exclude valuable projects.

Meanwhile, the MSC is hurriedly consulting voluntary agencies and

public sector bodies over its own smaller scale scheme.

Under the scheme, any enterprise set up in partnership by an entrepreneur and a public authority or voluntary agency to create jobs will be eligible for help rather than community businesses, which are not mentioned in the MSC proposals.

The projects will have to be set up with a financial commitment from private enterprise as well as the public or voluntary sector to qualify.

And they will have to satisfy the MSC - which may use banks to vet them - that they will be able to pay their way after not more than a year's help.

Courses

**CAMBRIDGE
INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION**

CIE

ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from serving teachers with at least three years' teaching experience for this one-year full-time course in which students follow two main studies, or one main study and three supporting studies. Main studies available in 1982/83 include:—

Psychology in relation to education	Child development and learning from 3 to 13 years
Philosophy of education	Mathematical studies
Sociology of education	Literacy
Education of children with learning difficulties in ordinary schools	Curriculum studies for teachers of children of 5 to 13 years
Educational psychology with reference to children with learning difficulties	Educational measurement and basic statistical methods in educational research
Children in need of special education	Contemporary thought and practice in the secondary school

RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP: Candidates who wish to pursue a specialised study of research at post-Diploma level may register for one year of full-time work or two or three years of part-time work, leading to the award of the Research Associateship of the Institute. A combination of full and part-time work may be negotiated.

SCHOOLTEACHER FELLOWSHIPS: One or more one term fellowships are offered to teachers granted one term's secondment for their personal refreshment and study. Schoolteacher fellows have use of the Library, access to Institute courses, and the facilities and membership of the Senior Common Room. In return they are asked to make a small contribution to the Institute's teaching programme on areas of work related to their study, interests and experience.

Further particulars available from the Secretary, Cambridge Institute of Education, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 2BX.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

A New B.Ed. Course For Intending Primary School Teachers

This new four year course, beginning in 1982 is for those wishing to teach in the age-range 5-7 years or 7-11 years. The B.Ed. degree in Durham is taught in the School of Education and other subject Departments of the University and students will normally be resident in one of twelve colleges in Durham.

For prospectus please write to:
The B.Ed. Admission Tutor
School of Education
Leazes Road, Durham DH1 1TA.

Would subscribe to the

**TIMES
EDUCATIONAL
SUPPLEMENT**

In future please direct all correspondence and enquiries to:

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

Supplements
Subscription Manager

Oldfield House, 35 Perryman Road
Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 3DH.

WILEY HALL
WILEY HALL is the Oxford Home Study Centre which qualified pupils give you individual attention.

The range of courses includes subjects vital both to teachers and to those of their pupils leaving school without qualifications.

ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION: London University Diploma in Education, the A.C.B. and C.E. Diplomas, the Certificate in Educational Studies and Certificate in Religious Studies.

G.C.E. OVER 70 courses: O and A level full range, OPEN LEARNING COURSES for G.C.E. and A level.

For free prospectus write to the Principal, The Wileys, Wileys Hall, Oxford, OX4 1JF. Tel: (01865) 512111 (4 lines).

WILEY HALL
WILEY HALL is the Oxford Home Study Centre which qualified pupils give you individual attention.

Letters

Esperanto: logical conclusions

Sir, — Susan Norman proposes that there be a new dialect of English for the international user (August 14), with such simplifications as the reduction of tenses to three. Reduction of a language to its basis and essentials does, no doubt, limit its resources, but she is right to argue that for practical international purposes the gain would outweigh the loss. The real difficulty, however, is not for the foreign learner but for the native speaker. He has to learn so much. Even if British and American business men were to school themselves to such restrictions, the ordinary native that the foreign visitor meets hardly will.

Such an international dialect of English will not just grow by itself (a local "pidgin" may, but that is different). Apart from the highly desirable aim of teaching English to foreigners in a way that gives them a command of its essentials easily and quickly the only way such an international dialect of English could be established, if it were to be consistent, would be by an inter-governmental decision. And this is the difficulty.

The need for some international auxiliary language is painfully obvious. However much businessmen may use English I am certain that no Frenchman or Russian would agree to the acceptance of English alone. The language chosen would have to be neutral as between different countries, for otherwise all but those having the chosen language as their mother tongue would be at a disadvantage they

would never tolerate. The logic drives one to a language like Esperanto. Susan Norman is ready to learn things from Esperanto but she says it has failed to catch on. It is in fact used by a great number of people, certainly enough to establish its validity. But it has not been learned by the majority of people who have to engage in international communication. It has done about as well as any such language could, short of being given official status by an inter-governmental decision. I am no mere enthusiast: I have used it in speaking, reading and publication, and I have seen it work internationally. I have some impatience with those who "know" that it is not a real language and cannot work, though they have never taken an opportunity to see it working. But I would not mind if a revised Esperanto, or some other simple but neutral language with the same purpose, were officially adopted (though I doubt whether, apart from details, we could do much better).

What is clear is that with ever-increasing international communication the present situation cannot continue. The international language adopted must be easy to learn, adequate for practical purposes, and politically and culturally neutral. I think that politically (and almost certainly pedagogically also) a language devised for such a purpose will be more satisfactory and more acceptable than a new dialect of English which has to be learned not only by foreigners but by

native speakers — who almost certainly won't.

LIONEL ELVIN,
4 Bulstrode Gardens,
Cambridge.

Sir, — With great interest I read article of Susan Norman regarding new form of Basic English which should act as a compeller to the international language Esperanto (August 14). Unfortunately, the "new dialect of English" suffers from the same flaws as its predecessor. No self-respecting foreigner wants to speak second-rate English. Loss of pride and loss of face are far more important than ease of learning. No English is doing fine as it is, let alone long life ahead as the main international language of the world, and use will only decline when national pride in other countries forces a different solution onto the world.

What worries me more is the effect internationalization of English has had on England itself. To what extent are we sacrificing the best English culture in promoting English abroad? Perhaps we more than the foreigners abroad have need for Esperanto to succeed.

PHILIP BUTTINGER,
The Polytechnic of Central London,
School of Engineering and Science,
115 New Cavendish Street,
London W1

No Welsh

Sir, — For most of the year I live about three hours motoring distance from a neighbouring country which I regularly visit. In the part I visit most of the natives do speak English in addition to their own language.

I thought that this year, out of sheer politeness, I would make an effort to learn their language, so that I could at least converse with them at a simple level.

At the local "night-schools" I was offered French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, etc. But no one had a course in the language of our nearest neighbour — Wales.

ERIC GREENWOOD,
201 Garstang Road,
Fulwood, Preston, Lancs.

Think bike

Sir, — Of course the Cycling Proficiency Test doesn't guarantee a child that he won't be hit by a car. Only car drivers can do that. Cycling is not "dangerous": cyclists are exposed to danger, which is a completely different thing.

Headmasters who ban children from cycling to school are exceeding their authority, to say the least, and probably don't appreciate the transport problems that some children face. Forcing the child to walk is not a kindness: on a road without pavements, the child presents a target for a longer period of time.

Sixteen bikes can be parked in the space taken up by one parked car, so the solution to the space problem is simple. The head should stop the teachers from parking in the school grounds, and let the bikes be parked on the space freed thereby.

Similarly, there is a solution to the problem of child cyclists who do not take care to be highly visible. It is to make "high-visibility clothing" (the new term for yellow jumpers) part of the school uniform, along with crash helmets.

Other measures to improve cycling safety are within the gift of the local police and regional authority. These include speed limits in areas where cyclists arrive at the school, creation of cycle routes where possible and so on. Ask any cyclist for more ideas.

KEN ORRISON,
Stunnerside Farmhouse,
Old Dalkett Road,
Dalkett, Midlothian.

Accent on speech

Sir, — I confess I remain somewhat confused after reading John Honey's clarification of his views on accent and pronunciation (Talkback, September 4).

While I value his view that we should wish to retain "local varieties of accent", I fail to see how this statement can be practically reconciled with his view that "in certain contexts where 'educatedness' is at a premium, the use of certain accents is not appropriate". If I am right in assuming that what he means by "educatedness" is something like "giving through speech the impression of seeming educated" (as seems warranted by the context) I would quarrel with his view of what constitutes education.

In which language contexts, for instance, would Professor Honey have English teachers attempt to change pupils' accents? And how shall that large proportion of English teachers who speak neither his "marked" nor "unmarked" version of RP ask pupils to alter their speech? How, above all, should we respond to pupils' justifiably incredulous ridicule should we make such an attempt? All English teachers are surely concerned to improve pupils' capacity for clear, lively and effective speech; they can hardly do so while telling them, yet again, that they do not "talk" acceptably.

ED MARUM,
Erith School, Erith, Kent.

Stamp duty

Sir, — Annually, this institute, in common, I suspect, with every other educational or training organization, big company and nationalized industry, receives hundreds of requests for "literature for the library." These requests emanate from schools, colleges, libraries and universities.

We are always happy to send off a few copies of any literature available, to arouse interest and maintain goodwill, but only I through your columns, please, ask those who make the requests to be reasonable in their demands. A large number of the requests approached will be, as we are, small charities existing on an equally small income: accountable to finance committees who are likely to query the necessity for one authority's careers

service to receive 120 copies of each publication.

Postage costs for that number would be extremely high. Has it never occurred to anyone to send a stamped addressed envelope with their check letter?

CHRISTINA M. REX,
Training officer (examinations),
National Institute of Hardware,
110 Leam Terrace, Leamington Spa.

Courses

BRIGHTON POLYTECHNIC

School Management Course
1981/82
For Education Officers, Advisers, Governors, Head Teachers, Deputies and Senior School Staff.

The 1981/82 programme includes one year of full-time study in the School of Education, Brighton Polytechnic, and one year of part-time study in the School of Education, Brighton Polytechnic, and one year of part-time study in the School of Education, Brighton Polytechnic.

The programme is as follows:
18-20 November, 1981
18-20 November, 1982
18-20 November, 1983

School Management Course
18-20 November, 1981
18-20 November, 1982
18-20 November, 1983

School Management Course
18-20 November, 1981
18-20 November, 1982
18-20 November, 1983

School Management Course
18-20 November, 1981
18-20 November, 1982
18-20 November, 1983

School Management Course
18-20 November, 1981
18-20 November, 1982
18-20 November, 1983

School Management Course
18-20 November, 1981
18-20 November, 1982
18-20 November, 1983

How not to select: vague job descriptions result in vague replies

Sir, — How refreshing to read a headmaster's advice to applicants for teaching posts when offered "... in a spirit of genuine helpfulness." (September 4).

May I now, as a frustrated, unemployed graduate and qualified teacher, currently writing a regular half dozen or more applications a week (and not committing any of the 20 deadly sins referred to by Mr Freeman in his article) take this opportunity to submit a short list of Please Don'ts — for the edification of headmasters and headmistresses of secondary schools everywhere.

Please Don't:
● Send out application forms which are (a) so poorly photocopied as to be illegible or (b) which reserve only two or three lines for the listing of the academic qualifications of a person who has been engaged in full-time education for the most part of his/her young life.

● Request a stamped addressed envelope for your reply and then not bother to forward one.

● Word your replies so mysteriously as to arouse natural suspicion and inspire mistrust on the part of the applicant, eg, "... Due to a misunderstanding this post no longer exists."

● Continue to advertise a teaching post when your choice of applicant has already been made — it is a waste of the hopeful teacher's time and stamp-money.

● Patronize applicants by advising them on the "expected" date that interviews will be held — in a letter posted to arrive the day before the stated date.

JANE A. TRESEDER,
The Briary, 36 Cowbridge Road West,
Ely, Cambridgeshire.

Sir, — In reply to Garth Freeman's article on how not to apply I'd like to make a few points about how not to select.

Firstly, make clear in your advertisement what you actually want. "Scale 1, humanities" could be almost anything, and it's a waste of time for all concerned sending letters back and forth only to discover that the post isn't what one wants. Often this can go a stage further if the school specializes in sending out job descriptions which are either incredibly vague or incredibly cursory. It takes an hour to write a decent job application, and if, like me, you apply for 10 jobs a week, that's 10 hours wasted and a couple of pounds in postage.

A good job description should allow you to write a good letter of application in reply and vague job descriptions result only in vague replies.

Secondly, remember that a lot of people applying for scale 1 posts are on social security, and postage costs are high. I think schools and colleges should bear this in mind when it comes to asking for s.a.s. Surely they

are better able to afford postage costs than someone on £22 a week?

And then when it comes to rejections, please say if you are not going to send letters of rejection (or acknowledge applications) as it's more polite and it prevents us needlessly maintaining fantasies about that nice little post in Skegness or Scunthorpe for weeks on end. And give a date when the interviews will be held, so we know when those fantasies can be abandoned.

Then, for interviews, remember (again) that unemployed teachers find it difficult to raise the £25 needed to get from the South of England to the North and back again with an overnight stay, and can't really wait for the expenses sheet to grid its way through the intricacies of the local education department.

If the job is an inside job, for example if you have someone on a temporary contract actually doing the job, and doing it well, and if you have no intention of appointing anyone else, try not to advertise nationally, and if you are obliged to do so, don't call people for interview from hundreds of miles away, because it's just a little bit annoying.

For the interview itself, make sure that things are actually organized. There's nothing more terrifying than being dropped in a staffroom full of stalwart tea drinkers talking about their mortgages with no idea who is who, when the interview will be, who will be interviewing you, or what the job exactly is.

And, finally, don't build up false hopes with rejected applicants. Don't say "we may have a post available" if it's not certain. We live too easily on false hopes.

P. D. GRAY,
18 High Street,
Littlebourne,
Near Canterbury, Kent.

Sir, — Mr Freeman's article was sheer delight to read, but I am much concerned by some of the headmasterly attitudes which this delightful list of "don'ts" reveals.

For example, what is really wrong with saying one has a second-class honours degree? There is nothing evasive about this, except possibly when seeking a first appointment with little relevant experience to offer. A second is a good degree and the fact of having achieved this reveals far more about a candidate's capabilities than does the further difference between upper and lower divisions.

I find it most truly disturbing, however, to learn that to possess a lower second is to be like everyone else. The way that point slips into the advice suggests that those with other degrees either do not enter, or even are not welcome in, the teaching profession. I do hope that this is not really the case.

A point of equal concern arises in the advice over referees. Obviously a candidate for any appointment should make sure that any referees are willing to give their support, and it is well to consider whether that support is worthwhile. But why should we be so insular as to consider only those referees who are resident in Britain, as the author clearly suggests? It is ludicrous even to imply that employment or residence abroad is of no significance in teaching, especially when one thinks of Britain's membership of EEC or present concern over the education of ethnic minorities, and it is manifestly unfair to discount in any way the value of recommendations obtained from people who live in other countries than one's own.

Of course, if a candidate does name an overseas referee, the school will have to write airmail and may have to wait a few days longer for a reply. However, proper organization of the hiring process should accommodate these needs just as it accommodates referees who are on holiday when the request for information arrives.

DAVID C. ARNOLD,
8 East Street,
Ashburton, Devon.

Sir, — To counterbalance Garth Freeman's article, may I suggest the "to" (September 4), may I suggest the following which could relieve the anguish and frustration of many an interviewee. Such observations are aimed at heads, advisers and school governors, as appropriate.

● Don't ask the interviewee to justify the teaching of his/her subject. "Why teach maths, English, French, history etc?" Why breathe? You have advertised the post and are seeking someone competent to fill a vacancy, not a waffler.

● Make sure you know which candidate it is you are interviewing. Don't get them confused, Miss B. is not married with three children.

● Make sure any description of the school you make is up-to-date and not five years old. Being corrected, albeit humbly, by the deputy head leads to embarrassment or wry smiles.

● Don't expect staff heads of department to ask questions about their subject of interviewees, especially those recently graduated. Dust and rust have not got to the latter, yet.

● Remember you are there to bring out the best in a candidate and not vice versa. Your competence and intelligence are not at stake.

● Trick questions. If you believe/do not believe in hanging and flogging, say so before seeking the interviewee's opinion. It's reasonable to expect all staff to work within the established framework of the school. Explain it first. Then invite comment.

of the "amateur efforts" of our teachers, for many trained counsellors are teaching and working in pastoral, care as I do as head of house in London comprehensive school.

E. R. COX,
West House,
16 Broom Water West, Teddington.

Excellent training

Sir, — Mr Finch's well-argued letter on the salaries of Group 1 heads raises just one of the anomalies in the structure of teachers' salaries. Let us look at the other extreme. At the top of any large comprehensive school we will find up to six people, a head, three deputies, and three "senior teachers" who do little or no teaching. Their valuable, or at least expensive, time is taken up with administration, much of it self-generating, and "management" of which makes Grades Bros look like IBM. Meanwhile, Scale 3 and 4 heads of department, while admittedly well-paid, have to cope with large amounts of paperwork, and scale 1 and 2 class teachers, the overwhelming majority of the workforce, are now having to do the same. The unions, as with Mr Finch's case, say little about this, for reasons I think can guess.

MARTIN J. EDWARDS,
660 The Broadway,
Birmingham.

Similarly, with setting, banding and mixed ability classes.

● See to it that refreshments are not brought in half-way through an interview. It is off-putting, the more so if the interviewee has been left out.

● Make sure the seating arrangement is suitable. The one, outside your office, reserved for the school's bully, is not. Why has the chairman of the governors just disappeared into that armchair?

● Make sure that the benevolent self-made man/keen, enthusiastic, parent-governor has some inkling of what the school is like and what he/she is doing there. The school fair is not until the end of the year.

P. J. UMFREVILLE,
45 Moore Avenue,
Tilbury, Essex.

Sir, — I found many of the points raised by Garth Freeman to be not only amusing and relevant, but also recognizable. However, has the all-powerful headmaster and his education department ever considered the frustrations of the poor applicant as he wades through tortuous forms which seem to require information so obscure as to appear totally unnecessary.

Consider the poor aspirant as he struggles to plough through the complexities of yet another application form designed, as it would appear, to send him scurrying to his archives in a desperate attempt to find some almost forgotten detail of his life. Imagine him or her trying to fit his 10 O levels and three A passes into a space designed to accommodate two words or three at the most. Witness the applicant struggling to fit a monster four-page document into a typewriter in an effort to save the headmaster's eyesight and wondering whether or not he should also include his carefully designed and well thought out curriculum vitae. Finally, spare a thought for his pocket as he reads yet another advertisement requiring him to send off for application forms, 14p, the school posting them off to him, 14p, and his completed forms being returned, another 14p, a total of 42p. It becomes expensive.

I would like to suggest that the time has now come for some long needed reforms in the system and to offer the following alternative:

A form, if forms are still considered necessary, to be common to all authorities and kept in the offices of all schools. Thus, if a teacher wishes to apply for a post and application forms are requested he need only go to the school secretary and obtain one, fill it in and send it off. Savings to the applicant would be 14p and the advertising school would save the same. In the light of so many applicants chasing so few jobs the savings over a year or two would be considerable.

It should also be possible for education authorities to get together and design a form which would help the applicant and seek only strictly relevant information. Better still, all authorities and headmasters should recognize (as some already do) that by far the best method of judging an applicant's suitability is to ask for applications by letter and curriculum vitae, thus cutting out at a stroke the time wasting, expense and frustration of filling in yet another document seemingly designed to infuriate, and confuse the poor first time applicant and promotion seeker.

C. C. SANDERS,
Teacher/Librarian, St Dunstons School, Glastonbury, Somerset.

Sir, — The head of a school was recently reported as saying that 50 per cent of the interviewees for a senior post withdrew because of the high price of housing in the area.

Be that as it may, it seems a logical supposition that candidates with the requisite experience and qualifications for that type of post would already be householders and that the biggest difficulty in buying a house, that is finding the deposit, would not apply. It would also seem likely that before applicants were invited to attend for interview some indication of the local housing situation would have been given in order to avoid sterile and wasteful (not only of money) initiation of the interview procedure.

As most teachers are aware, there is a clause in invitations to interview stating that expenses will not be paid to any candidate who refuses the offer of a post (although some authorities will consider individual cases on their merit). There is therefore the problem of how to withdraw from interview, for whatever reason, without having one's expenses refused. Is it possible that the reason given in the above case, a reason with which most authorities are sympathetic, reflects this problem rather than the actual situation? If it does, then what a short sighted policy and what a lost opportunity.

It seems likely that at least some of the candidates who withdraw from any interview will be of very high calibre (after all, they can afford to be selective) and that they represent a golden opportunity to obtain a free, professional and confidential appraisal of the school as it appears to them.

We all know that our selection procedure is costly and although this is justified by the major investment under consideration (the appointment of staff) it betrays us not only to improve our procedures but to seize the opportunity to examine and assess the impressions we give to our colleagues.

JOHN MUTCH,
6 Chesnut Springs, Lychard Mill-cent, Swindon.

Courses

YOUR GCE WITH RRC

Rapid Results College home study courses have been carefully planned to achieve just that — rapid results. Because they are based upon long years of practical experience, together with a high success rate — over 350,000 exam passes to date — they are the perfect way for the home student to prepare for their important exams. Choose your subjects from the list below and send today for your Free 32-page book "Your GCE" which gives details of our specially written "no textbook" courses.

GCE 'O' and 'A' level courses include:
Accounting
Art
Biology
Business Studies
Chemistry
Commerce
Economics
English Language
English Literature
French
Geography
German
Government and Politics
History
Human Biology
Latin
Law
Logic
Mathematics
Physics
Religious Studies
Sociology
Statistics

Courses also available for:
Accountancy
Banking
BEC National Cert.
Book-keeping
Computer Studies
Commerce
Law
Management
Selling etc.

University of London External degrees — LL.B. and BSc (Econ)

RRC
For your Free Prospectus ask the subjects in which you are interested, complete the details above and send the whole advertisement to:
THE RAPID RESULTS COLLEGE Dept. HF8, Tuition House,
London SW19 4DS. Tel. 01-947 7272 or ring 01-946 1102 24 hours. Record calls for Prospectus requests, quoting Dept HF8. CACC Accredited.

How to stop children reading without really trying



Most children got only some 30 seconds each of the teacher's undivided attention.

What happens to children when they have mastered the basics of reading at about the age of seven? How do teachers try to meet the universal primary aims of getting them both to enjoy reading, and to use books more effectively? Which methods seem to work? These questions were the starting points of the major Schools Council project, directed by Vera Southgate, whose report was published last week.

The research took place in 119 schools from 14 local authorities in and around Manchester. It focused on seven-to-nine-year-olds of average reading ability. Several hundred teachers were closely involved in the research, meeting to discuss its aims, and contributing to the findings.

In addition, 12 "typical" schools from four authorities were studied in detail. Teachers in them kept logs of all their activities that involved reading and language skills. Researchers observed the teachers and children at work. They talked to children about reading and books, and examined the book stocks in the schools.

Book stocks

One main finding was that many schools simply do not have enough easy books for average first and second year juniors. Overall, there were fewer fiction than non-fiction books in most of the schools studied and often there was a particular shortage of fiction for younger children.

Many schools had a lot of tatty old books, both in the main library and in classroom collections, that were very unlikely to be used. Class book collections were often the wrong level for the children: most often, too difficult. Non-fiction books were mainly more difficult than the fiction.

The researchers point out how important it is that younger juniors should have easy enough books if they are to learn to enjoy reading: "A junior school library might perhaps be considered better balanced if it contained more books at easier levels than at advanced levels."

The report recommends that teachers should chuck out all dilapidated and unsuitable books, even if it leaves gaps on shelves. Each class is almost bound to have books that are too difficult for the children: these should be weeded out and passed up the school. (The reverse goes for too easy books - but there are likely to be many fewer of these.) Schools could then devote resources to plugging the gaps.

"Reading" books

Most teachers in the 119 schools in the wider study used some books from reading schemes. In the detailed study of 26 classes, seven used only one scheme, and 17 more than one scheme. In only one class were most children reading books entirely of their choice, rather than "reading books".

Wide Range readers was the scheme used most, but many others were used. Some average and above average eight-year-olds were confined to schemes meant for infants - and sometimes to books intended for five-and-a-half-year-olds. Other average eight-year-olds were given books intended for children over 10.

Occasionally, infant reading schemes were continued with second year juniors of average and above average reading ability. Even where the books were at a more appropriate level, more than half the children had books that they could easily read on their own; reading them slowly with the teachers' help was a waste of time.

Many children spent three or four months on one "reading book". A few spent a whole year on one book. The researchers ask: "If children spend a whole year, or even three or four months, laboriously ploughing through one book with the help of their teacher, is this likely to encourage them to develop the habit of reading for pleasure?"

The report suggests that teachers should use the various lists available to grade all books in the school by level of difficulty, and then throw out the reading schemes with their "dis-

jointed collections of short stories and other items", and let the children choose any book at an appropriate level.

They also suggest techniques for teachers to check individual children's reading levels, and then make sure that they can choose from books which suit both their reading skill and their interests.

Teacher assessments

Teachers working with the project were asked to estimate the reading levels of children six months after the beginning of the school year: 239 teachers returned results on 3,381 children. The estimates were then compared with the results of reading tests.

'I like reading a very lot when I find a good book.'

The research found that in any class of first or second year juniors, there could be a reading-age spread from five to 14. The teachers were more than six months out in their estimates of the reading level of 36 per cent of all the children.

Teachers were more likely to underestimate than over-estimate children's skills. The most glaring discrepancies between estimated and actual reading age were over three years. First-year teachers were more likely to underestimate pupils' skills, and second-year teachers to overestimate them. Girls were rather more likely to be over-estimated and boys under-estimated.

The report recommends that teachers make sure that the reading materials reflect the range of ability in the class. They should be especially careful not to give children boring easy books, when they could manage more advanced and interesting ones.

The glaring errors of some teachers suggest all schools might re-examine their procedures for monitoring children's reading levels. Since teachers who had had access to earlier test scores were more accurate than ones who did

Major shifts in the ways teachers of 7 to 9-year-olds might teach reading are suggested in the report of the Schools Council project 'Extending Beginning Reading'. It gives a detailed picture of teachers' aims and methods, their effectiveness, children's views, and book provision. Virginia Makins summarizes the main findings and recommendations

not, teachers who distrust test results might think again.

Teaching methods

Information on teaching methods came from observation, and from teachers' logs kept for ten weeks in the 12 schools in the detailed study. The backbone of the method used by the vast majority of teachers was hearing children read individually.

Most teachers did this for 20 to 40 minutes every day, and sometimes for 60 to 100 minutes. But the observation showed that, while the teachers believed they were giving each child several minutes' reading, in fact most children got only some 30 seconds each of the teacher's undivided attention.

Meanwhile, the other children in the class were either queuing for help, or spasmodically getting on with their own work. On average, children in both first and second year classes spent 33 per cent on "diversionary activities". When they were working, the work was sometimes pretty unproductive - for instance, copying small pictures from a book.

While the teacher and a child were engaged on reading, it was extremely unlikely that they would be having any interesting discussion of the book, or what reading involves.

Writing lessons often followed the same pattern, with the teacher working flat out providing individual help on things like spelling, phonics and so on, either to the class or to small groups. They also suggest that if a few children at a time rather than the whole class, did "free writing", it would make better use of both the children's and the teacher's time.

The report suggests that teachers might reduce the time spent on low-level help by individuals by more direct teaching of spelling, phonics and so on, either to the class or to small groups. They also suggest that if a few children at a time rather than the whole class, did "free writing", it would make better use of both the children's and the teacher's time.

They found that the comprehension exercises children did were very low-level and limited, and suggest that comprehension train-

ing should be much more broadly based. Above all, they suggest that teachers reconsider the use of their time.

"If a teacher were not driving herself so hard, for example by trying to give individual attention to 32 children in 20 minutes, she could experiment with methods of organization which might result in a more profitable use of the children's time so they learned more, practised more, and used their developing skills more."

A main suggestion of the report is that teachers should have fewer and longer sessions with individual children, to assess their progress, talk about books, help plan their reading, and encourage them to use the strategies of fluent readers.

All teachers read aloud to children at least once a week. The majority spent between one and two and a half hours reading aloud. They were much less likely to give children a chance to read to themselves. Children were carefully "surrounded by books", but rarely got more than 10 or 15 minutes at registration time to read them.

'If you're reading quietly in your head and you don't know some words you can just think.'

The children who got most time to read were the ablest, who could read books when they finished other work. Only three teachers mentioned that they sometimes sat down with their own book at reading times, so demonstrating that reading was an engrossing thing to do.

Teachers also were unlikely to give children much training in how to use books to get information. "Study skills" were rarely being effectively taught, nor were children being taught to use the library efficiently.

The two classes that made most progress in reading over a year had teachers who devoted time both to the teaching of study skills, and to discussion of books. One teacher had long personal reading sessions. The other devoted more time than other classes to topic work, and a lot of topic work was done at home.

The report suggests that schools should continue to look for a wide range of ways of interesting children in books - but that a lot of effort will be wasted if children are not given time to read in school, and a wide range of books - particularly of fiction - at an appropriate level to read.

They also recommend that each school should work out a detailed plan agreed by the whole staff to train children in the study skills needed for topic work.

Children's views

The researchers interviewed 50 children to find out their views on books and reading. They found that the younger children tended to like funny books, while the second years were beginning to like exciting adventure and mystery stories.

The books they most disliked were ones they considered "babyish" or "silly". More children dislike the books they were reading at school because they were too easy than too difficult. Juniors liked their books to look grown up, with small print and not too many pictures.

'When you read to other people it makes you go slower.'

Three-quarters of the children said they preferred to read silently to themselves than aloud to the teacher - and there was some evidence that some of the other third had bad reasons for preferring reading aloud.

The children's views suggested that the practice of reading aloud, with its emphasis on sticking on single words, is giving them a limited view that reading was simply decoding every word. Many children had a battery of tactics for getting over words they did not know when reading to themselves.

The report suggests that teachers of average readers of seven to nine should stop insisting on them decoding every word, and encourage them to concentrate on meaning. "The question teachers should be asking is whether or not the child is making sense of what he is reading."

Extending Beginning Reading by Vera Southgate, Helen Arnold and Sandra Johnson is published by Heinemann/Schools Council (£3.50).

Measured performance

Tom Gorman describes the methods and findings of the APU's first report on the language performance of 11-year-olds

The first of a series of five annual reports sponsored by the Assessment of Performance Unit of the Department of Education on the language performance of 11-year-old pupils has recently been published. The report presents the results of a survey in May 1979 which involved about 13,600 pupils in 913 randomly selected schools in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The report describes the results of the assessment of pupils' performance in reading and writing and includes a study of their attitudes to and preferences for different types of reading activity. The research team was also asked to investigate the feasibility of assessing performance in activities involving listening and speaking and, from next year, the surveys will incorporate assessment in these modes.

The survey was carried out on behalf of the APU by a research team at the National Foundation for Educational Research, working with a steering group of subject specialists, convened by the APU, and with liaison groups of teachers in different parts of the country.

The scope of the APU surveys is therefore much broader than that of the previous national surveys carried out between 1948 and 1964. Those only investigated the reading ability of pupils aged 11 and 15 and the evidence was limited. This was because the two measures used in such surveys were sentence-completion tests, in which pupils were presented with a number of incomplete and uncontextualized sentences and asked to complete these by selecting one item from a list of words. The results of such tests provided no direct information about the ability of pupils to carry out the practical reading tasks with which they are faced in school or outside.

The measures used in the APU surveys to assess reading performance, in contrast, are ones in which pupils are asked to read materials that are similar in form, content and variety to those they might meet in daily life. Most of the reading tests take the form of illustrated booklets, each containing materials relating to a single theme or story.

In reading the booklets pupils have to interpret individual passages in relation to other relevant passages, using cues such as a table of contents or index, where these are provided. They are required also to vary their methods or strategies of reading according to the form and function of the materials being read and their own reading purposes.

The results of the 1979 survey indicated that the proportion of non-readers among 11-year-olds is very low. In dealing with a reading test containing 56 questions, for example, less than 3 per cent of the sample answered fewer than 10 questions correctly and less than 1 per cent fewer than five questions.

In discussing the findings of the language survey, we intend to refrain from making detailed comments about overall levels of performance until information from a number of surveys is available. However, each of the survey reports will contain a detailed analysis of responses made to a number of specific reading booklets or writing tasks. The report on the 1979 survey, for example, includes a commentary on the pupils' answers to two of the reading booklets used. Facsimile copies of the two booklets are included in a folder at the back of the report.

In spite of the radical differences between the types of reading tests used in the APU survey and those used in previous surveys, it is possible to relate the results of the 1979 reading survey to those obtained in earlier surveys. A sub-sample of pupils was asked to complete both a reading booklet and the test used in national surveys since 1954, and a link was established on this basis.

The report provides a great deal of evidence about pupils' voluntary reading activities and their attitudes to reading in general. It was

thought to be essential to investigate not just whether pupils could read but whether they did read and whether they regarded reading as a source of pleasure and personal development.

The results of the survey indicated that the prevailing attitude to reading among 11-year-olds was positive. This was particularly so towards the reading of stories, and this attitude was not confined to those whose performance on the reading test showed them to be good readers.

Among the mass of evidence presented in the report about pupils' attitudes to reading, two points might be noted here. The first is that a large majority expressed a preference for reading at home rather than reading at school or in a library. It could be inferred from many of the responses given that some of the conditions that pupils tend to associate with sustained independent reading were not available in many schools, or indeed in many homes, except in the relative privacy of a bedroom. While the majority of pupils expressed a preference for reading at home, about a third of the sample also indicated that they seldom had the opportunity or inclination.

In the attitude study there were a number of statistically significant differences between the responses of boys and girls. For example, a lower proportion of boys than girls expressed a preference for stories as opposed to poems and a higher proportion preferred to read about their hobbies and to read books providing factual information. The differences in response between boys and girls extended to such matters as the amount of reading done voluntarily as well as the types of reading matter preferred.

A statistically significant difference in performance between boys and girls was also evident in the study of pupils' writing performance. Girls performed better than boys on all of the writing tasks, whether their performance was judged through impression marking or by a panel of analytic markers.

In the writing survey, pupils were asked to complete one of ten different writing booklets. In completing a booklet they had to write two essay-type tasks and a shorter writing task such as an exercise which involved editing a short composition written by a pupil of their own age. Pupils were also asked to provide brief written answers to questions about the types of writing they enjoyed.

The essay tasks included activities which might normally be included in an English lesson, such as the writing of fiction or autobiographical narrative, and activities which would be more associated with other areas of the curriculum. In each case, care was taken to ensure that the purpose or purposes for which the writing was to be undertaken was clear to the pupils and that they had in mind a specific audience or readership.

All the essays were double impression-marked by a panel of experienced teachers. A sub-set was also marked by a different panel with reference to criteria such as content and organization, appropriateness and style, and knowledge of a range of orthographic and grammatical conventions used in written English.

The report includes a detailed analysis of pupils' performance on four writing tasks. These involved writing a report, telling a story, writing to change a friend's state of mind, and writing a letter of request. Examples of the pupils' writing are cited and these illustrate the fact that the various writing tasks impose different demands on the pupils. For example, pupils found it easier to handle content and organization in writing addressed to a friend, than in writing a more formal letter of request.

However, when the two tasks were assessed

in terms of the pupils' knowledge of grammatical conventions used in written English, the relative difficulty of the tasks was reversed. In observing the formal constraints of the letter of request pupils were able to avoid some of the syntactic problems associated with more improvised expression while being faced with more complex demands in relation to other aspects of their writing. The application of the analytic criteria by the panels of assessors provided one way of indicating what these demands were and how they varied from task to task.

More than 95 per cent of the pupils whose work was assessed analytically showed sufficient mastery of orthographic and grammatical conventions used in written English for what they wrote to be understood on first reading. The majority of pupils showed some awareness of the need to provide writing that was stylistically appropriate to the audience they envisaged, although, understandably, relatively few pupils had mastered the range of stylistic resources that might be employed for this purpose.

The written work of more than 10 per cent of the sample was judged to be flawless both in terms of the knowledge of surface features of writing and in terms of the content and organization of what was written.

One of the purposes of the surveys is to relate certain of the findings about performance to a number of background variables. I have mentioned the fact that the sex of the pupil was taken into account in interpreting the results. Another factor considered was whether English was the first language pupils learned to speak.

Evidence was also obtained about relationships between pupil performance and a number of school variables. For example, the mean scores of pupils in reading and writing tended to decrease as the proportion of pupils entitled to free school lunches increased. This result may be taken to provide evidence on a national scale of a fact that has been noted in a number of smaller scale studies: the less affluent the catchment area is, the lower the level of performance tends to be. However, the extent to which this was the case varied in different locations and further research is needed to shed light on such variation.

Schools in the survey samples were categorized as belonging to one of five regions (North, South and Midlands in England, Wales and Northern Ireland). There were a number of statistically significant regional variations in performance. For example, pupils in the Midlands obtained significantly lower mean scores in both reading and writing than pupils in other regions. It would, however, not be justifiable to derive firm conclusions about such variations on the basis of a single survey. Moreover, as the report emphasizes, differences in performance that are statistically significant are not necessarily significant in educational terms.

The information given in the report about the relationships between school variables and pupils' performance will, no doubt, be of some interest to teachers, but my own view is that it is the detailed analyses and illustration of pupils' responses to different tasks that will be of most interest and relevance to them.

While we have had to keep in mind the interests of other groups of readers in writing the report, we have tried, with the assistance of our colleagues in the steering group, to keep the concerns of teachers constantly in view. We look forward to hearing from members of the profession whether our performance in this respect adequately reflects our intentions.

Tom Gorman is a Principal Research Officer at the NFER, and leader of the APU Language Monitoring Research team.

Talkback

Taking notes

Peter Friend
Mary Benjamin

The skill of making notes, as part of a wider programme of study, library and judgment skills, is acknowledged by most teachers as a necessary tool for learning. The Bullock Report saw note-making as an important aspect of the skills of reorganizing and relating ideas, but concluded that, "large numbers of pupils pass through school without ever learning to make notes efficiently".

There is little evidence that such skills are explicitly taught in schools, although there are programmes in the sixth form of the secondary school. Where they are taught, learning often consists of the performance of arid, isolated exercises. All those who have passed through higher education know the struggle to learn efficient methods of study and note-taking for themselves. Lunzer and Gardner's survey in 1979 on *The Effective Use of Reading* found that, in topic work in the lower secondary school, most of the time was spent in writing, but that this writing consisted mainly of copying verbatim, or with minor modifications, from a single text, randomly selected.

It is our belief that note-taking skills can be taught successfully in the junior school, so that children

are performing at a high level by the time they transfer to secondary education. This is how we developed note-taking in our junior school with a class of eight to nine-year-olds.

As a start, children were taken through sequencing exercises and taught to listen carefully to short stories. The SRA Listening skills laboratory exercises were useful for this. The teacher then began, carefully and clearly, to tell a short story or relay a passage of information, instructing the children to write down the most important points. The use of stress, intonation and slow speech by the teacher was necessary here, especially at first, when children needed fairly heavy clues as to which were the main points.

Gradually, the teacher was able to speed up her speech and over-emphasise less. After this, children were asked to re-tell the main points and these were written on the blackboard in sequence. The pupils then wrote an expanded version using the skeleton on the blackboard and linking the main points together in sentences. Here, the teacher found the less able in the class still coping, but restricted in their use of linking words mainly to "them" or "and". This technique was then transferred to carefully selected passages, according to children's reading ability, from which children noted the main points, afterwards comparing what they had written with others who read the same passage.

These exercises were necessary for

the next stage, which was applying note-taking techniques to summarising from books. The books were selected by the teacher to match each child's ability with a suitable text, but also to ensure that the information required was clear and readily accessible. Well aware of the danger of children copying passages verbatim, the teacher paired children to work together to produce one set of notes. More importantly for the later development of judgment and evaluative skills, each pair was given two books so that information from more than one source could be compared or contrasted.

Children read the relevant passages in both books, discussed them and together decided what were the important points to write down. It was delightful to see examples of contradictions or differing points of view emerging from the two texts used, and much lively discussion arose over whether Vikings sat down on chests when rowing their long boats, as one book stated, or whether they stood up, as another stated.

The next stage was the setting of definite purposes in the form of questions to answer from books, set and discussed before reading. In fact, the teacher felt that, in hindsight, this stage could have occurred earlier in order to focus children's attention to direct their reading and make the task more realistic and meaningful. This was not done, as it was felt that this might overload the children at too early a stage.

However, the children now

accepted the focussing of their reading, and began to show competent skimming and scanning skills in locating relevant passages in the books. The children were now taught to write down the title and author of the book they were using in order that they could easily find it later if they needed to re-check information or to find an appropriate illustration to accompany a piece of writing.

This stage was followed by the encouragement of children to choose books themselves, still from a collection pre-selected by the teacher. In this way, children could use their previous experience to find the best book for their purpose, and further develop skills. Alongside this, practice and teaching in the use of lists of contents, index bibliography etc. has enabled the children to become more sophisticated and discerning in their choice of books and relevant noteworthy passages within them, with much discussion arising, especially when conflicting evidence or opinion is discovered. The children have become conscious of the organisation of a reference book, noting the relevance of its date of publication, the usefulness or skimpiness of its index.

A critical attitude has developed among many of the children who are now quite prepared to evaluate a book on its content, layout, organization, accuracy and bias, and who can justify their judgments with illustrations from the text.

Peter Friend is the head, and Mary Benjamin a class teacher, at Irthlingborough Junior School, Northants.

Tertiary failure

Mair Roberts

Labour's national executive sub-committee's recent policy decision not to introduce a national system of tertiary colleges is ideologically indefensible. Like the 1965 Cabinet decision to "request" not "compel" i.e. a.s. to submit plans for comprehensive secondary reorganization, it is a betrayal of socialist principles.

"Limited resources" is one reason given for the decision. This, however, raises doubts about the priority given to Labour's financial commitment to the abolition of independent schools, and to the guarantee of a maintenance allowance for 16-19 year olds, at the third stage.

Any allocation of resources must, in any case, be seen against the mounting costs of a deteriorating pattern of anti-social behaviour, for which the present school system must take part of the blame.

What is even more in doubt is Labour's commitment to the principle of equality of opportunity, since a failure to go tertiary means a continuation of present inequalities. These are inevitable in a mixed tertiary system with its inbuilt protection for the exercise of local authority "discretion" in the choice of 16-19 provision.

There is, however, no choice for 16-19 year olds: their educational opportunities are determined by the accident of domicile. A future Labour government, if it is true to its principles, must legislate in favour of greater centralised control over education. For too long, the vagaries of local "circumstances" have taken precedence over national "needs".

Labour's decision will certainly encourage the growth of compromise schemes, involving schools and FE colleges. This extension of the old grammar/secondary-modern apartheid is socially divisive, and duplication of resources makes it economically wasteful. A tertiary system rationalization of 16-19 education in the face of falling rolls.

The other alternative is the 11-18 school. Many of these are, however, faced with serious disciplinary problems, often arising from a failure to meet the divergent needs of the sixth and of the 11-16 age-group within the one institution. The ultimate solution for 16-19 year olds is full autonomy within a tertiary system and for 11-16 year olds a return to a stable "authoritarian" school environment, without which there can be no evaluation of the benefits of an orderly society.

Without this evaluation we can expect an escalation of anti-social behaviour. Without a change to a tertiary system, there can be no proper appraisal of the objectives of 11-16 as against 16-19 education. There will certainly be no early implementation of curricular reforms urgently needed, at both stages, if we are to solve present problems.

Despite these considerations, feelings of "alienation and uproar" persuaded Labour's working party on the provision of 16-19 education not to "re-cate" a nation-wide switch to tertiary colleges.

Opposition there certainly will be from die-hard supporters of a selective system. What has been grossly underestimated is the extent of support from other quarters, merits of tertiary colleges as a natural development in the history of comprehensive education.

Given this as a more accurate assessment of public opinion and a return to the Shadow Education Secretary's normally "aggressive" faith in socialist ideals, there is still time to modify what is, after all, a consultative document.

Mair Roberts was formerly head of English, Priory School, Bury.

Chronicle of Youth: Vera Brittain's War Diary 1913-1917. Edited by Alan Bishop
Gollancz £8.50
0 575 02888 2

When *Testament of Youth* appeared in 1933, its popularity was explained by the fact that it really was a testament of her particular generation of young, middleclass women who became adults during the first world war, for all those lost lovers, brothers and friends who had died in their thousands as junior officers. I can remember reading it as a boy on the eve of the second world war, when the author was well-known and active as a pacifist propagandist, and feeling both moved and irritated by it, and its assumptions.

My irritation was because, like many an inter-war child, I had heard continually the war stories of the other ranks, who didn't have those small comforts, like brandy, better billets, home leaves, and for goodness' sake, servants, which must have made life a little better for the officers.

I didn't realise at the time that while the soldiers were killed off in their hundreds of thousands, the young officers had, individually, a much shorter life expectancy. They were expected to see that the men had dry feet, to set an example to them, lead them over the top, and restrain them from running away. This was much more lethal than keeping your head down and never volunteering for anything.

Their public school and OTCs had trained them for this very purpose (all Vera Brittain's young men friends had been to Uppingham), and even their academic advancement had been nurtured by the classical authors who, with one voice, declared that it was a sweet and becoming thing to die for one's fatherland. As recorded by commanding officers, chaplains and batmen, the last thoughts of many of these young men were that they hadn't let the old school down.

Testament of Youth was recently re-issued as a result of the television serialisation last year, which must have been one of the incentives for the publication of the diaries on which it was partially based. The present book is a distillation of these diaries to about half their original length, omitting material which was used by the author in her earlier book. She, apparently, had hoped that the diaries would be published as a separate volume, firstly in 1922 and later, just before the second world war, when she thought that "the present with its intense, life-and-death preoccupation with war and peace could hardly be more appropriate."

She felt that one of the things readers would learn from her diaries was the "unfitness of the youth of 1913 for its future" and that there was a contrast between the ignorance of that young generation and the knowledge of the generation she saw about her, but that the book would reveal the "universality of certain qualities which belong to youth in all ages - lovely idealism, glorious faith, pathetic verbosity."

Well, yes, they do reveal all this. They cover her life between the ages of 18 and 23, but are more than just the outpourings of a young lady from Buxton. Certainly they evoke a vanished

world, where she is excited by the sermons and soul-searchings of the curate of a neighbouring parish, and regrets that he is encumbered by his pathetic little wife (who was probably his salvation).

Certainly she, like everyone else, was swept away by patriotic fever in 1914 and even, a grisly year later, is outraged because the soldiers who smashed up the shop of Mr Wenzel, the hairdresser, should consequently spend the night in the lock-up. "The Wenzels, father and son, are enemy aliens, and as such ought to have been interned long ago. They would have been but for the slackness of the authorities here."

But this is just period detail. The diaries reflect the efforts of their writer to move into a broader life than the atmosphere and the assumptions of her family home allowed her. She is so flattered when the university extension lecturer takes note of the quality of her essays, and finds that she can actually win her way to Oxford. She is only mildly resentful when her parents (as unlovable as anyone else's) dismiss her achievement, even though she realises that their attitude would have been totally different if she had been a boy. She is enormously excited by the wider horizons of higher education.

Then the whole atmosphere changes. Every young man of her acquaintance has joined the doomed class of junior officers, including Roland Leighton, with whom she has fallen in love. She becomes involved with his family, who belong to the cultivated literary and artistic intelligentsia. She herself becomes a nurse, and, coping with uncomplaining "Tommies" at the point of death, learns something of the physical awfulness of life, from which she has always been shielded.

It is as though she had always known that the fatal telegram would come. She copes with Roland's death, and with the succession of deaths of all her male friends, in the same, pathetic and painful way as everyone else. Her own later thoughts were that "Today I feel sorrow no more; my grief is for those I have known and loved who were cut off before their time by the crass errors of human stupidity. I can only give thanks to whatever power directs the seemingly unjust and haphazard course of human existence that I have survived the sad little ghost of 1917 sufficiently long to know that the blackest night - though it never ceases to cast its shadows - may still change, for long intervals of time, to the fullest sunlight of the golden day."

That is the way people try to keep faith with those whom they have not only outlived, but outgrown. Changes in the literary language have altered the way in which we would express these thoughts today. We would simply say that time heals.

But two impressions remain from this book. One is of the remarkable fidelity of the television series of *Testament of Youth* which revealed very accurately the diarist addressing us. The other is of how the author, chafing at the restrictive environment of that Buxton home, listening to the sermons of the agonised curate, and above all, reading Wordsworth and Olive Schreiner's *Story of an African Farm*, prepared herself for the experiences she records with an astonishing maturity.

review

Young Lady from Buxton

By Colin Ward



Glasses of plonk

Brian Alderson takes a sardonic look at the School Bookshop Association

At the end of last term the Council of the School Bookshop Association held a semi-public meeting at the Wandsworth headquarters of the National Book League. It was said to be a meeting "crucial for the future of the SBA", which phrase suggested that begging-bowls would be in evidence alongside the wine and cheese. As it turned out though, the crucial bit was the treating of attendant teachers, journalists, publishers and booksellers to a remarkable display of self-congratulation.

Richard Hill, the Association's Executive Director (at one time, a market manager for Puffin Books) gave a highly professional account of his stewardship - employing lantern-slides to show the progress of the SBA towards financial independence, and saving to the last the news that Lloyd's Bank were to extend their sponsorship of the Association for three more (inflation-proofed) years. Pat Triggs, the editor of the SBA's bi-monthly journal, *Books for Keeps*, dwelt with enthusiasm on the way in which it sought to "match the philosophy of Mr Hill's quasi-commercial activities. Here was a maga-

"book-conscious enthusiasts", and with its circulation of 2,500 (and readership said to be much greater) its policy on children's books "to popularize but not to trivialize" was held to be a great success. (So much so that plans are now afoot to include more about hardback books, more about "book people" and more information on educational research - especially if more adverts are forthcoming.) "We know we are right".

It was during this euphoric display that at least one unsentimental observer began to harbour doubts about the nature of this noble enterprise - and thus remained comparatively unmoved at the end, when (as at all the best revivalist meetings) the audience rose to testify to its faith. For it may be true that the SBA is the best thing to happen to children's reading since education was invented (according to one headmaster whose wife helps out with the Association's affairs), but if so, then this is because of the assistance which it gives to parents and teachers in managing the bookshops. Its brochure on this subject *How to Set up and Run a School Bookshop* (£1.20) is an admirable account of the

procedures that need to be adopted and of practical means of fulfilling them. Such services as its supply of DIY shelf units, book-bank saving cards and poster-packs are just the sort of thing that a central agency can do well - and if improvements are to be investigated then there may well be some intricate work that the Association could undertake in developing its links with professionals in the book trade, especially booksellers.

When one turns to its role as a promotional agency however, it becomes less easy to justify much of the generalised push which flows through *Books for Keeps*, and which may also be a feature of some companion book-lists with which we are threatened. The editorial tone of the magazine appears to be dictated by the view that "it is unrealistic to believe that teachers can know much about children's books" - an opinion which is hardly excuse for feeding them sloppy journalism, or book nolets where critical discussion drifts towards remarks like "will appeal to some kids" and where all too often the writer struggles towards the reader in a jungle of trendy typography. If the SBA believes that teachers who run school bookshops are so ignorant (and it may, regrettably, be right) then rather than patronise them it might take matters up with those responsible for their training, or it might redefine its editorial policy to speak to them directly and with precision about school bookshop matters instead of to the heterogeneous audience which it now has in mind.

Should it wish for help towards such a policy then it might care to look at the files of *School Bookshop News*, a magazine edited for the SBA by Peter Kennerley before the days of lantern-slides, economics, and colour-supplement "design". In my view even this journal was guilty of some ineffectual generalizing, but Mr Kennerley was tireless in his efforts to improve it, and to obtain serious articles which would stimulate a thoughtful response - just indeed as he was tireless in his efforts originally to found and then to foster support for the SBA in the years from 1972 to 1979.

Remembering his dedication - stumping the country, working all hours in pursuit of an ideal - it is sad to record that his name was never once mentioned at the self-congratulatory event last July. Although Richard Hill's block graphs showed that the greatest growth of the Association took place with Mr Kennerley at the helm, and although (one might recall) the Children's Book Circle awarded him their Eleanor Farjeon Prize for services to children's literature, the new dispensation has forgotten both him and the standards that he set. Not a glass of National Book League plonk was raised to "absent friends".

Anyone wishing to find out more about the school bookshop movement should write to The Registered Office, National Book League, Book House, 45 East Hill, Wandsworth, London SW18.

Discover how your college can help the young black unemployed.

Unemployment is devastating for black and white alike, whatever their age.

Nevertheless, amongst black groups it has been rising at four times the overall rate.

The highest incidence is amongst the youngest age group. So the front line of the crisis can be found at the doorsteps of colleges of further education.

In the "Preparation for Work" kit, you will see how several colleges are responding to realities, and giving positive, practical help both to individuals and the community.

The programme from the Hammersmith & West London College, for example, is tailored to the needs of low achievers; whereas Bailey and Dewsbury College concentrates on tackling linguistic disadvantage.

Of course, these examples cannot be applied wholesale to your own students and their experience. But as models they give promising leads in providing a bridge between school and work.

The kit is the first of a series produced by the Commission for Racial Equality's scheme, Interchange. It acts as an exchange centre for new ideas in curriculum development.

To send for the "kit", fill in this coupon and send it to the address below.

Send for your kit

To: Operation Interchange, Commission for Racial Equality, 40 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Please send me a copy of the kit to cover postage and P&H.

NAME _____ POSITION _____ COLLEGE _____ ADDRESS _____

OPR

Mair Roberts was formerly head of English, Priory School, Bury.

A bit of bite for the lads

David Self on that "contrary creature", the NYT(GB)

The National Youth Theatre really can be a contrary creature. At times it rises to heights of stunning brilliance; at others it is self-indulgent, puerile and snug.

At the moment it is rather more endearing than it sometimes is, mainly because it is under attack. Last December the Arts Council arbitrarily withdrew the financial support it had been giving to the company since 1969, an act which (though it might just result in a healthier and reinvigorated NYT) looked petty and unimaginative at the time. The result has been that the NYT has once again had to look for the commercial sponsors which the Arts Council has repeatedly claimed would be queuing up to aid the orphan: "It has most of the attributes that sponsors like: a youth angle, a reputation, international tours..."

Sponsors who might just have been deterred in the past by the anti-authoritarian aura that has tended to surround the company may be encouraged by the flurry of patriotism that has enveloped the Shaw Theatre this Summer - even jacks are everywhere and every opportunity is being taken to announce that it is the National Youth Theatre of Great Britain. Certainly the Midland Bank has been listening, and has been rewarded with on-stage publicity in one production. This, incidentally, is a step with frightening possibilities, way beyond a slogan on a footballer's shirt. Just imagine: "What! Will these hands be clean? No, not unless I use..."

Alternatively, the NYT (of Great Britain) might just daintily become a little more commercial in its choice of play. Of course it always has staged productions designed to appeal to school audiences, notably its Shakespeares which have meant that countless school parties have been able to see large scale productions of set texts at minimum prices. Some of its other productions have not always been of all that wide appeal however and even if the casual theatre-goer does visit one of the new plays he may well feel he

has wandered into a private club (though I admit this impression may stem from visiting first nights when the house is likely to be "papered" with former members and friends of the company).

Of course the NYT has never pretended to be primarily for its audiences (which is why it needs financial support). As the Silver Jubilee publication points out, "The purpose of the NYTGB has remained unchanged since the early days. It is to give young people practical experience of the theatre, to help develop their talents, and at the same time offer them a unique form of team work". In this aim it is obviously successful, certainly as far as the boys are concerned. The observer cannot help feeling that it is a fairly sexist organisation and indeed the Jubilee publication would keep that *Guardian* "Naked Ape" column happy for several weeks. The real giveaway is an article by Peter Terson, a playwright who has provided the company with some of its best scripts. In this article, he describes how the founder and director of the company, Michael Croft, regularly rings him up and asks, "Peter, anything for the lads this year?" or suggests "A topical little piece, perhaps? Something with a bit of bite for the lads?" Elsewhere, we learn that that tough performer on BBC News, Kate Adie, was wardrobe mistress while with the company.

This Jubilee year has been a record season, at least with regard to the number of young people taking part (600 instead of the usual 400) and to the number of productions.

These included an under-rehearsed new play about the Peasants Revolt of 1381, *Nine But Friends* by Allan Swift and Bob Tomson. Drawing parallels between that revolt in which thousands of peasants (and others) marched on London and the 1926 Strike and also this year's March for the Jobs, it proved an episode and unwieldy show but one that was at times both moving and thought-provoking. It avoided simplistic answers and offered a number of

rewarding cameo parts, some of which were reduced to caricatures but many of which were played with conviction and sympathy. Predictably the most effective moments were those like the close of Act I where the entire company filled the stage as one huge ensemble.

Similar strong and effective group work was much in evidence in the rival of Zigger Zagger. Michael Croft seems to have had his reservations about re-staging this. He need not have worried. Even if it has become in places a nostalgia piece (the programme helpfully explains "for younger students who Bobby Charlton was") it is still as effective on stage as ever. Indeed, perhaps it has become a greater play with time. Little did we realise in 1967 when it was first produced just how telling a picture it was of a period when we had never had it so good, when a youth careers officer could lament the passing of the days when he had respect (an excellent performance here by Matthew Townsend) and when football violence was merely hooliganism.

Besides being a useful social document, *Zigger Zagger* has the merit of allowing large numbers of young actors to play their contemporaries (or near-contemporaries). This year's team did this with understanding and enthusiasm, but trouble arose when actors of the same age group had to play older roles. Too often these become mere eccentrics.

This problem was apparent in another Terson favourite, *Good Lads At Heart*, also revived this year (and now touring Europe). Those playing the boys in the reform school were terrifically convincing and quickly won all our sympathy. The hapless actor lumbered with the role of the incompetent visiting drama teacher was in contrast an embarrassment, as was the cast's (and audience's) inability to take the crudities in the text as "natural" which, in context, they are. But that is the nature of the NYT (of GB) and its members: at times, brilliant; at times, infuriating - but always good lads at heart.

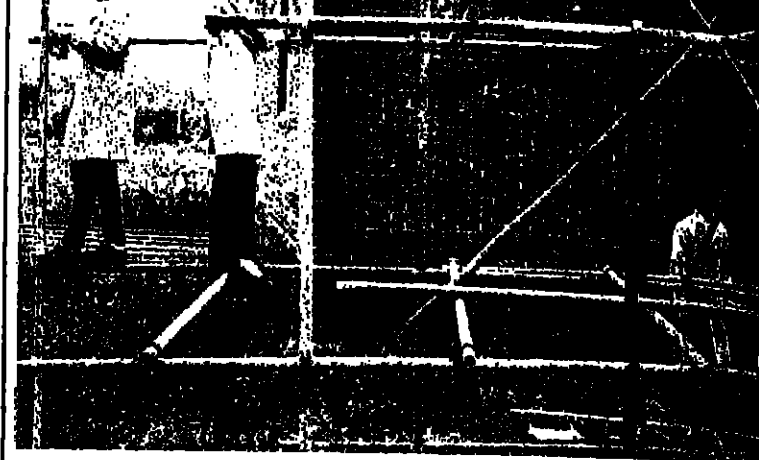


Photo: Nick Collins

Shot in the arm

After seeing something of the uncertainty provoked by artist Ron Haselden, in an Oxford comprehensive school I was reminded of a comment by a professor of science that we progress not by accumulating but by discarding ideas. A Courbet cliff or Turner sea would not be taking the "good deal of flak" that Mr Haselden's work is receiving, in the words of the one art teacher, Ken Hickman.

During a week in residence at Cowley St John Upper School, Ron Haselden built out from a short brick walkway between the school's two buildings, a scaffolding structure about 25 yards long and from about two to four yards wide. He was working from a large drawing - impressionistic rather than 3D plan - of Seaham Harbour, near which, in Sunderland, he worked on a similar school project in 1980.

For Mr Hickman the week had been a "shot in the arm", stimulating an "important resurfacing" of dormant possibilities. It was, as he put it, Ron Haselden's response to his experience of that actual jetty, incorporating waves and wind as well as the artist's own tensions. We would readily allow all this if he had used paint on canvas in a frame, whereas in fact paint is no closer to being a real jetty than scaffolding is. The project is part of the continuing educational work of Oxford's Museum of Modern Art, where the *Seaham Harbour* and other drawings, along with photographs of Mr Haselden's work, can be found. The scaffolding jetty will be at the school until the end of this month, welcoming visitors, and will then be demolished for ever.

D. J. Hart

Lady of letters

Using Calligraphy. By Margaret Shepherd. Collier Macmillan £4.95. 0 02 081970 6.
Borders for Calligraphy. By Margaret Shepherd. Collier Macmillan £5.95. 0 02 029680 0.
Mosaic Tile Colouring Book. By Susan Johnson. Constable £1.80. 0 486 24080 0.

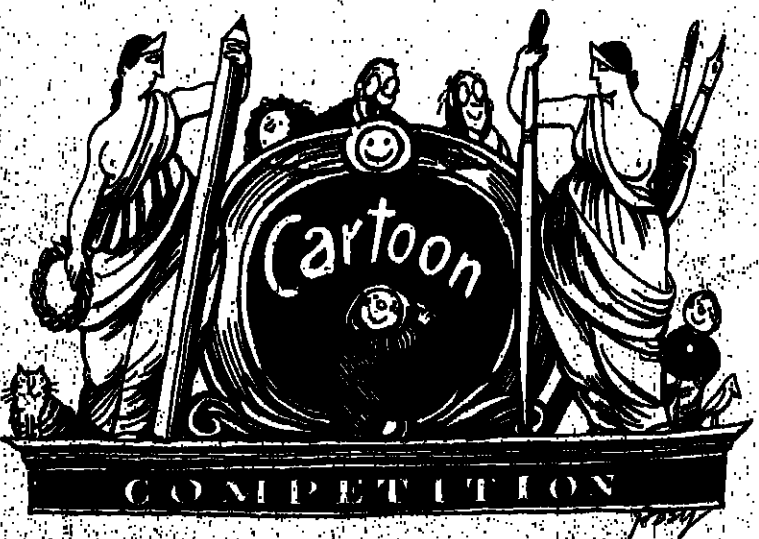
Margaret Shepherd's hand written books are intended for the amateur enthusiast who might be intimidated by more scholarly works. The friendly Yankee style amuses where it least intends. "Bake Sale - Cookies 40 cents" has a homely reassuring touch, while "Into every calligrapher's life comes the need for BIG LETTERS" presumably represents a

dizzy height of proficiency. Using Calligraphy guides the novice towards going into business as an advanced calligrapher while *Borders for Calligraphy* gives ideas drawn from historic sources for decorating such writing.

Mosaic Tile Colouring Book is described as "46 geometric designs which will challenge the artistry of colourists and provide a source of countless hours of colouring enjoyment". Perhaps the colourists will come forward from the ranks of the pre-lens.

Unfortunately only the inhibited quiet child will be likely to linger over its neat little squares. The roadies will scrawl juvenile Jackson Pollock marks over its pristine pages before moving on to rougher excursions. For once they have my sympathy.

Betty Tadmor



There is still time for entries to be received for our Cartoon Competition, details of which were first announced on July 10. Readers were invited to send either single drawings or strips on any aspect of education which they found funny/satirical, by September 30. The judges will be Roy Shannons, Editor of the TES, the prizes will be for £100, £50, £25 plus the Editor of the TES. All entries should be clearly marked 'Cartoon Competition' and should bear the name and address of the competitor on the back of each drawing.

Graham Taver

Friendly shapes

Sculpture for the Blind and Partially Sighted. Tate Gallery, until November 1. Admission free. Blind and partially sighted people, and helpers, only. Teachers with groups of blind children welcomed.

It is fitting that Barbara Hepworth's "Bicentric Form" should be the favourite with blind and partially sighted visitors to this exhibition. Only at Hepworth's retrospective at the Tate in the late sixties have I seen the notice "You may touch" in a sculpture gallery. But it is rather ridiculous, after all, that the "visual" art which visually handicapped people could approach should be denied to them by a "hands off" museum attitude.

So this, the second such show organized by the Tate, is to be welcomed. The previous exhibition, of five years ago, has been improved upon by clear lighting, designed to help the partially sighted: Assistants are on hand to guide around, the catalogue is available in large print as well as braille, and the public at large is excluded.

These thoughtful measures are reflected in the show itself. It opens with four versions of the human head of which, interestingly enough, the two most visually arresting are also preferred by the blind visitors. Whereas Gaudier Brzeska's "Major Smythies" seems bland and William Turnbull's "Mask", despite the added bonus of being able to pick it up, vaguely disturbing in its anonymity, Epstein's "Ernest Bevin" is appreciated for the humour of its craggy accretive style and Moore's "Head" enjoyed for the contrasts between its outer rougher bronze and inner brass smoothness.

Perhaps there is a sort of native good taste. One would expect blind people to enjoy Frink's "Dog Barking", considering the role dogs play in their lives. Blind people are not removed from actuality in some

Victorian fantasy of marble piety: the sex of the dog and of Uli Nimpf's "Olympia" does not come to them as horrid news. Nimpf's softly sensual reclining nude is not actually as popular as Barry Flanagan's light hearted "Elephant", which all were delighted to recognise.

Perhaps it is more of a surprise to find visually handicapped visitors rejecting, through touch, Seigfried Charoux's trite personification of "Civilisation: The Judge", whose empty and inhuman qualities are merely unsatisfying; rejecting too Kim Lee's puzzling "Chess Piece" which neither by eye nor hand can be made out to be anything and yet is not nothing; and being confused by Gaudier Brzeska's "Bird Swallowing Fish", which resembles nothing so much as a pop-eyed frog with a model helicopter going down its throat.

What is popular, then, besides the friendly shapes of animals and heads? The symphonic harmonies of Henry Moore, all intricate balance and whorl; Hepworth's satiny sensuous spirituality; and Paolozzi's fun and games in his "Rhino" and "Piano", two wall-mounted pieces in which jigsaw-like bits and bobs connect in surprising ways and even, to shock and pleasure, move about. As well as the handling collection of Moore's and Hepworth's tools are greatly intriguing, and the contact with the creative process deepened by Moore's collection of found stones and the small sculptures evolved from them.

There must be more exhibitions like this. Why not a small, changing, permanent gallery in every place which has a sculpture collection. Such a show is easy to run, costs nothing to maintain save the bar of soap for visitors to wash their hands, and will give pleasure to the millions of people whose disability bars them from so much of the culture into which they are born.

Victoria Neumark

Manchester Ado

People, energy and enthusiasm have been, it seems, in abundant supply during the summer holidays for Manchester Youth Theatre's 16th season. The cast list from any one of the three shows would be large enough to stock half the repertory theatres in northern England, and for all the variations in levels of experience and talent, the sense of complete commitment to the work being performed was clear in both the *Market* and *Ado*. A third piece, *Produce*, was a new musical by Charlie Morris and Chris Monks: reports suggest that it used its plentiful human resources to good effect.

Alan Williams's production of *Much Ado About Nothing* at the Library Theatre was fluent, simply staged and heavily cut - perhaps excessively in the opening scenes where some characters were given too little chance to establish themselves. Stronger on narrative than poetry, the production still caught most of the play's tones, except the sense of evil and menace. The interrupted marriage scene and Beatrice's "Kill Claudio" made their points, but Don John and his retinue offered no great degree of malevolence. They were not helped by lighting which too often afforded maximum obscurity with minimal atmosphere.

However, the comedy was conveyed more successfully than in some recent, more august productions. The scenes where Beatrice and Benedick are made to overhear news of their supposed love for each other can be full of business and empty of humour; here they were clear and funny, though the two characters were not helped by being seated on the edge of the stage at the side, where half the audience had to search them out to catch their reactions to the dialogue.

Nor was Beatrice helped by having her face covered by a cloth for parts of the scene, though Kathryn Mescki gave a strong, vocally mature performance in which only the use of the arms seemed awkward. Stephen Holland's Benedick was quite skilled, though he suffered from the main fault of the cast, a tendency to rush through speeches with little variation of pace or tone.

The season's revelation, however, was Geoffrey Sykes' production of *The Workhouse Donkey*. John Arden's panoramic view of municipal skulduggery in the sixties. Emerging as a period piece, yet still fresh and relevant to modern life, the full three-hour action was a mighty challenge to a young cast. The wonder was not that they did not match it in every detail but that they came close enough to give a vivid sense of this neglected play's stature. The company struggled only when speaking over music (John Addison's excellent score was expertly played by the Bowden Sinfonietta), in the large opera theatre of the Royal Northern College of Music.

Paul Miller played the audience's confidante, Dr. Wellington Blomax, with vitality rather than economy, while there were sophisticated performances from James Woodburn as Alderman Butterworth (Lab), and Stephen Daltry as Alderman Sweetman (Con). Francis Friesone as Mrs Sweetman, Karen Harrison as Gloria of the Coo-cabana Club, and one of subtlety and depth from Liam Myerscough as Chief Constable Peng.

Timothy Ramsden

Impressions of Paris seen through the eyes of the painters. The 19th-century Parisian scene captured through the eyes of the painters. It contrasts the City as it was, on the one hand, with the City as it is today, on the other. The paintings are of various sizes and are displayed in a chronological order.

TIME OF LIMITED. 24, Chancery Lane, London, SW1. Tel: 01 235 8970.



The Grand Tour did not include Greece until the end of the eighteenth century, when Byron brought the country to life in the imagination of Europe by his support of the Greek's battle for emancipation from the Turks. This cause fused with the emergent Romantic movement and many European Philhellenes joined them in their battle for freedom. As the century progressed there developed a passion for personal inspection of the landscape and ruins of Greece. This picture, "The Temple of Zeus in Nemea" (1820) by William Page is from *The Rediscovery of Greece* (by Paul-Marie Tsigakou, Thames and Hudson £16.00) a pictorial and literary account of the impact of these explorations.

Music in the round

Bartók recordings have been burgeoning in this century year, and there have been plenty of chances, too, to hear live and broadcast performances of those works which chart the composer's progress so clearly, the six string quartets. While the Tokyo Quartet's interpretations in the DG set (2740 235 6) are still the most intensely satisfying, the reissues on Saga 5203/4/5 of the Fine Arts Quartet's 1963 recordings, available paired on three separate discs, provide, in their fine-drawn, bright and clear recordings a particularly worthwhile way of building up the set for a school or personal library.

At the request of the director of the music seminar at Freiburg, a man particularly interested in the training of music teachers, Bartók contributed 44 violin duos to a vast educational manual, the *Gelgen-chulwerk*. Itzhak Perlman and Pinchas Zukerman (EMI ASD 4014) recreate all the sharp and subtle implications of these technically easy but musically constantly surprising vignettes, from a gawky, Limping Dance to the swirling Arab Song, the mordant Wedding Song.

Any record library would do well to invest in the CBS boxed set (CBS 79338, 3 discs) of Bartók's *Stage Works*, conducted by Pierre Boulez in recordings first made in the seventies if only for what is perhaps the most compelling and moving performance on record of *Duke Bluebeard's Castle*. Siegmund Nimsgern and Tatiana Troyanos reveal the many musical, psychological and emotional levels of Bartók's intro-spective drama, while Boulez's readings of *The Miraculous Mandarin* and *The Wooden Prince*, though not as lush as some more recent digital recordings, have an illuminating honesty and meticulous clarity.

One of the most important boxed sets of the year is the only complete collection available of Shostakovich's String Quartets performed by the Fitzwilliam Quartet (Decca D 188D 7 discs). This quartet, which has been resident at the universities of York and Warwick, has a special relationship with the composer as their succinct and comprehensive notes and personal recollections make clear their premiere performances, cycles and BBC 2 programme and now this collection reveal interpretations of deeply thinking conviction and authority. To be studied in conjunction with reading of his *Memoirs*, denounced by the Soviet

authorities and recently available in paperback from Faber (*Testimony: The Memoirs* £2.95).

Also from Decca comes a useful coupling in bright digital recording of Shostakovich's First and Ninth Symphonies in Bernard Haitink's incisive, perceptive and often quite original readings with the London Philharmonic Orchestra (Decca SXDL 7515).

It is sad to have to issue such a strong warning against one of the most enterprising yet grievously misconceived and disastrously executed recording projects of the year. Nineteen recordings of the cycle *Winterreise* (Winter Journey). As with opera in English, the danger threatening the aesthetic and artistic integrity of the exercise can well be counterbalanced by the opportunities provided for increased accessibility for the newcomer to Lied and the very immediacy of receiving Schubert in the vernacular. Roy Fisher's translation is erratically successful; but why Nimbus should have chosen Shura Gehrman, a singer with a distinctive and disabling accent, little sense of any of the cycle's melodic mood, and the singer's thoroughly pianistic transcriptions. The disc is completed with Grieg's *Stimmung* (Mood).

Richard Deering on Saga 5445 provides us with a selection of English Piano Music which, as his own sleeve notes point out, appear frequently on examination syllabuses than in recital programmes. His straightforward and honest performances make no excessive claims for the works of Bridge, Coates, Cyril Scott, John Ireland, York Bowen and Arnold Bax, but perceptive and illuminating, they will doubtless give as much encouragement to the student as pleasure to the general listener.

Hilary Finch

The Young Vic
Saturday 3 October for Four Weeks Only. Evens
Shakespeare's KING LEAR
".... Immensely exciting" *Financial Times*
".... the first that ever moved me to tears" *Daily Telegraph*
Party bookings £1.75 Tel: 01-828 6363

books

Grades of success

The Grades: the first family of British entertainment. By Hunter Davies. Weidenfeld and Nicolson £8.95

"Oh, my lovely Kinder" were the last words spoken by the remarkable Mrs Winogradsky - mother of Lew, Leslie, Bernard and Rita - before she died in January of this year, in her mid-90s. It is she rather than her who emerges most coherently from this rather routine study of the Grade family.

Hunter Davies begins solidly, however, by locating the Grades within the Great Jewish folk migration of the turn of the century: he delves deep into the memoirs of survivors and shows how their personalities and attitudes were created within that underdocumented ghetto-world of Whitechapel and Stepney, and their talents sharpened as show-dancers then as agents and impresarios. Clearly Low Grade is the giant of the dynasty, both in the extraordinary moral determination which illuminate his daily actions and in his sheer impact upon prevailing taste.

This study - which gradually degenerates from researched history into a kind of celebratory portrait as the chapters pass - brings out more clearly than previous journalism the human loyalties and conscious cultural values which apparently travel with the Grade family genes. They share a curious obsession with "culture" and "entertainment", as opposed, almost manichean, polarities. They have surely helped to drive this opposition to its aesthetic limits. Their strident belief in show-business leads them to label everything else as "some kind of Shakespeare" and probably bears some kind of witness to the heritage

of ghetto teaching in the early years of the century. Religion, in all its forms and implications, is excluded from the anathemas that go with "culture". The Grades believe in families and family values and Davies have demonstrated without making them appear conventionally vulgar and without patronising his subjects, how these values inform the Grade empire as well as the internal politics of the Grade clan, its squabbles, its occasional excommunications of divorced wives and unconforming offspring.

Alas, however, despite the book's clear aspirations it funks the really difficult task. Davies does not succeed in prising any skeleton from the now aging demi-monde of variety and many fascinating business secrets dating back to the forties and fifties will shortly be lost forever. Less than a quarter of the total text is dedicated to the television and cinema career of Lord Grade and Lord DeLont - the bulk of the book concentrates on the pre-war dancing years, the years of scrimping, touring and failure. It teaches much, therefore, but subliminally rather than directly, about the inter-war ambience of showmanship that gave rise to the Grade phenomenon, about the arbitrariness of the combination of modern electronics with vaudeville beliefs that fuels this extraordinary organizational phenomenon of eighties entertainment.

What a pity the opportunity has been lost to research fully the story of the Grades and interrogate the propositions concerning the nature of entertainment which lie (so dangerous and so unchallenged) in the work of this sibling group.

Anthony Smith

Will to live

Will, My Son. By Sarah Boston. Pluto Press £1.50. 0 86104 346 4.

Much publicized and now much more topical since the prolonged debate over Alexandra and other Downs Syndrome babies, *Will, My Son* is a sensible, strong argument in favour of these children's right to live. No "tragic aberration". Will is a "first class citizen".

Sarah Boston's access to the media allows her to challenge medical pro-

cedures and opinions and society's embarrassing inability to confront mental handicap. Her book describes the premature birth, the shock, the humbling and humiliating experiences of the nine months as parent of an "imperfect" child. Other parents, less articulate, who tackle the problem with less élan, will find an appendix with useful addresses and reading material.

Jenny Oldfield

MACMILLAN FEATURE BOOKS
A major new series with full-colour illustrations of outstanding quality

FIGHTING SPORTS GRAEME KENT
Boxing, fencing, archery and unarmed combat are among the sports described in this book, with a short history on each sport.

THE WORLD OF BALLET ROBIN MAY
A superbly illustrated guide to the glamorous but demanding world of ballet.

KILLERS IN THE WILD JAN HATLEY
Animals must kill if they are to survive - this book examines their feeding preferences, their habits and their role in the food chain.

THE RAILWAY REVOLUTION SYDNEY WOOD
The author describes the evolution of the railways, famous engineers, high speed trains - and their place in our environment.

For children of 9 and up. £4.95 each

About the House

The Commons in Perspective. By Philip Norton. Martin Robertson £15.00. 85520 335 8. £4.95 334 X.

I belong to a Conservative back-bench dining group which meets every other Thursday. Philip Norton in *The Commons in Perspective* says it meets on Tuesday. That was the only mistake I could find in a book of 265 pages about an institution in which I merely work and which he observes from the University of Hull. In short (as will be no surprise to those who know his work) Mr Norton has produced another first rate book.

Useful - nearly definitive - as an up-to-date university students' primer, applying the tools of the professional political scientist and the historian to the functions of the House of Commons, the book is also a contribution of weight to discussion about the future of Parliament.

If I were teaching students (or indeed sixth formers) about British politics, I should not hesitate to set his chapters on the development and present function of the House as basic reading. I might want to cast a little more doubt than he does on the goldenness of the era of House of Commons history between the first two reform bills (did not Stanley complain in his diaries about the difficulty of finding enough members who even turned up - let alone had any knowledge of public affairs - when it came to Government-making?). I might emphasize a little more the growth of effective lobbyists in Britain, and the closeness of their relationships with individual members - and develop a page or two on the symbiotic relationship which has grown up between the

lobbyists and not only the All-Party Committees on this or that (some of which are just fronts for external interests) but also the new Select Committees. I would be irritated by one self-imposed limitation: why not one chapter on the Lords to complete the picture? Discussion of a number of subjects (Select Committees, for example, or, more important, constitutional reform) are incomplete because of this. A chapter on the Lords (particularly if some of the "sectoral" analysis of the relationship between the Commons and Departments would) would not make the book too long.

But we get, as usual with Mr Norton, a little more than simply analysis. There is a "Norton view" of the best way forward. He believes that the House can and possibly will (if Members continue in the way they have been going recently) reform itself not so much by more institutional change, but by means of a growing willingness on the part of Members to vote against their parties. Attitudes, he says, to dissent are changing (and he has the figures to prove it), and if they will go on changing a bit more we will find we have evolved, in a very British way, a Parliament which will not be ineffective in its scrutiny and occasional punishment of the Executive.

This is quite likely right. In another book, Mr Norton might like to develop this scheme further. He rightly defends the role of party in strengthening the back-benchers against the Executive: the only constraint to the administrative imperative available to Whitehall is the political back-benchers. Is there more Parliament could be doing to assist the "politicization" of back-benchers?

Are resources which just suffice to keep abreast of constituency mail and to produce the weekly local press handout enough to enable Members actually to think about politics, except in the crudest sense?

Mr Norton might perhaps usefully have included a little more analysis of how Members actually spend their time. This would surely have led him to the conclusion that the small battle to keep up with the mail (though the weight of mail varies dramatically with the type of constituency), combined with the extraordinarily wasteful use of Members' time on Standing Committees (about whose rituals he is much too kind) represent obvious drains on time and energy which, if removed, would release the back-benchers and give him a better chance of poking his nose into the affairs of the Executive more effectively. And what if a little more in the way of resources were provided for Members on the constituency side - say, the ability to employ someone actually to investigate constituency cases, rather than relying, as now, almost wholly on the goodwill of local or national bureaucrats? Might we not find the Executive dealing with Members not only better equipped on the policy side, but also armed with many more hard examples from real life?

All we have to do - and this is what Mr Norton sees - is to enable Members actually to do what they try to do, and Parliament would be transformed. If he implants this thought in a generation of politically interested students, we might even get enough of them in the House in the end to get the necessary money voted. William Waldegrave

Gadfly of the bleeding hearts

Equality, The Third World and Economic Delusion. By P. T. Bauer. Weidenfeld and Nicolson £15.00. 0 297 77645 2.

One of the rewards of eminence is that publishers will pay you to repeat yourself. Putting out 266 pages of text between hard covers and a golden jacket at only £15 suggests confidence that Professor Bauer's stature will attract large numbers of people to his recapitulations. It may well be right. Old though most of the points are, they are restated with the old trenchancy: Bauer remains the gadfly of the bleeding hearts, the romantic and the middle-headed. Iteration may actually be needed, too, since the wrong-headedness not only resists, but even gathers greater momentum and mass. Still, when an academic of Bauer's distinction returns to the same themes, even the non-technical reader may hope for some advance in thought. Alas, only those who have not read or heard Professor Bauer before will find much stimulus in this reissue (or reworking) of earlier papers.

The title suggests at first glance a new, unified work. Not so. Its three parts actually indicate the three parts of the book, each of which contains a number of essays produced separately between 1971 and 1980 (and published in an impressive variety of journals). They are linked, not through organic development, but through adjacent and overlapping concerns and phrases such as "as noted in chapter...". Three of the papers are virtually reviews of books: Alvin Rabushka's *Hong Kong: A Study in Economic Freedom* (Bauer is delighted); Ali Mazrui's 1979 Reith Lectures on *The African Condition* (an entertaining carve up); and Sir John Hicks' *A Theory of Economic History*, published in 1969 (a detailed rebuttal).

While repetition through reissue is in itself no bad thing - quite the contrary, indeed, with thought which deserves a wider audience - it has in this case led to two blemishes. The first is that lobby horses and bays

noises, listed later, obtrude repetitively, often dressed in the same words. Unnoticed in sporadic publications, they grow tedious when they crop up so frequently in one volume. Second, in repeating rather than rethinking, Bauer has been able only to signal that he has read the Brandt Report, deems it "the high water mark" in the insistence on large-scale transfers to the "Third World", and judges it "not a programme for survival. Rather it is a signpost to political conflict, a recipe for economic waste". He has given it half a paragraph, not the chapters he accorded Mazrui and Hicks. Yet, given that neither of these has managed to inspire a mass lobby to Parliament or to convoke a World Summit in Mexico, as one feels that a focus on Equality, The Third World and Economic Delusion should have indulged in a more detailed exposure of the errors of that Commission. After all, it published its report with inescapable fanfare a full six months before Bauer dated his Acknowledgements.

More minor is the assertion that aid ministries, including Britain's, spend heavily on "aid education". The term is "development education". Britain was one of the lowest spenders; planned in 1978 to become a bigger spender; but, after an election in 1979, changed its mind and virtually whittled the subject out of the aid budget. (but evidently not "much revised" (but evidently not updated) chapter went to press. Small slips indeed, but not worthy of an eminent scholar who sees his essays as "studies". They might more easily be tolerated in a polemical journalist, who tosses off pieces, not studies.

Polemics, in fact, are what the pieces are. Aid, overweening government, welfare statism, international organizations - especially the World Bank - commodity stabilization schemes, defective economies, the overemphasis on capital and natural resources are the *bêtes noires* repeatedly whipped. The lobby horses are productive people, productive

but persecuted minorities - Jew, Chinese, Indians, Ibo - the benefits of colonialism to the colonised, the West, population growth, the free market, liberalised trade, the power of personal attributes, social norms and appropriate political arrangements in effecting economic development. True, some of the *bêtes noires* are hard riding to keep in the public view. But polemics tempt to one-sidedness and over-simplification.

Lot two examples suffice. One is the argument that those who produce more should enjoy higher incomes. In a large enterprise, though, who of the manager, the accountant, the clerk, the store-keeper, the production worker actually "produces more"? It is a question not even raised. The assumption seems to be that we are all independent workers on our own account, easily and directly comparable. The second is stance is drawn from development aid and commodity stabilization, both once again assailed and derided. Professor Bauer could have substantiated (or modified) his judgements and benefited his readers by studying how the STABEX scheme has since 1975 coped with the conceptual and practical difficulties he identifies: he really worked as both aid and stabilization? Instead, he does not mention STABEX and as contented himself with resurrecting old objections and hoary abuses.

While the "development lobby" is itself chronically guilty of the same sins, two warring simplifications do not make a truth. Neither do they help bemused non-technical readers to come to informed and sensible conclusions.

John Oxenham

God's Gift by Sheila Hodges (Heinemann Educational) is now £8.50 and £10.50 as stated in our review last week. The People and the Party System: the referendum and electoral reform in British politics (Cambridge University Press) is by Vernon Bogdanor.

To solve the problem?

F. W. Kellaway on curriculum development in mathematics

Curriculum Development in Mathematics. By G. Howson, C. Kellay and J. Kilpatrick. Cambridge University Press £19.50. 0 521 23767 X.

This is a substantial work. To say that it has been issued in a different form, half the length and a quarter of the price, is not to denigrate the intentions of the authors, or the quality of their arguments. But the fear lingers that the bulk of the students or teachers who could most benefit from the guidance and stimulus that pervade these pages will never know of its existence, or, if they do, will be deterred by the demands made upon them by way of concentrated reading, thinking and following work.

Those who are concerned about the paths recently taken by school mathematics will, nevertheless, find this to be an outstanding conspectus of what the authors describe as the "frenzied activity" of the "curriculum development boom". The changes that have taken place and the forces which have acted to produce these changes are reviewed, and an evaluation of the consequential results is incorporated.

Sex in comic cuts

We're Not Pregnant. By Peter Mayle and Arthur Robins. Macmillan £3.95. 0 333 31849 8

Penis size may not matter, as Peter Mayle assures us, but book size does, as reading surveys show, and one foot square isn't the most convenient size for a handbook on birth control. It was presumably chosen to match Peter Mayle's other light-hearted treatments of sexual matters. *Where did I come from?* and *What's happening to me?* both directed to younger age groups. Now, "moving up the age ladder", as the publishers say, we reach the next aid to sexual progress, an illustrated guide to birth control. Assuming that the outside page broken by jokey cartoons is right for one of these titles, it is unlikely to be suitable for all three, intended for such different stages of development. A book depends on appearance to get off the shelf, and this one suffers a handicap from the start.

What the reader finds inside is more than the title implies, for the author gives run-through of conception as well as contraception - all done in a strange mixture of the

enthusiastic and the casual. The enthusiasm is for sexual activity itself: "Anything goes... You may not get it right first go, but you'll have a wonderful time practising". The casualness is a basic element of Peter Mayle's style - and, indeed, of his strategy - but most noticeable when it comes to moral values. Moral guidance is not the author's concern: throughout he makes it clear that he is not entering the field of personal decision-making. He nowhere condemns sexual experiment, sleeping around or neglect of birth control. Rather, he specifically lists these as matters for personal choice. Meanwhile his readers can get on with the more immediate task of choosing between contraceptive methods; optimistic, mechanical or chemical.

We're not pregnant has already upset many people. They want included the moral advice Mr Mayle eschews. They probably resent the practical advice given on so many other occasions, the sex-play potential of hymens, the sex-play potential of the condom. Such attacks seem to miss the point. The neutral moral stance is a valid one, and may be the most acceptable to adolescents. Whatever

adults feel should be needed, teenage taste is for down-to-earth help not sermons.

In the event, Peter Mayle's matter-of-fact text and Arthur Robins' cartoons have edged out more than moral values.

All hint of romance has escaped too. "Fun" is the key word, with no indication that any finer or deeper feelings may be involved. Future sociologists may well ponder the diminishing of human relationships shown here. Literary historians can chart the book as a new turn in the anthropomorphic tradition which stretches from the *Floppy Bunnies*, *Toad and Sam Pig* to two new characters, Hero and heroine are Penis and Vagina, "a handsome couple", pictured throughout in a range of moods and situations.

The basic question for readers of reviews is "Should I buy it?". The answer is yes, if you're looking for a book which speaks directly to teenagers and uses a range of persuasive techniques to keep them reading. This isn't sex made significant by maturity, but reduced to comic cuts. While readers may not be presented with moral decisions, buyers are.

Peggy Heeks

Hindsight

The Seventies. By John Edwards. History of the Modern World series. Macdonald Educational £3.50. 356 06788 2

Writing recent history is fraught with difficulty, since the historian's greatest asset, hindsight, malfunctions when it isn't yet clear which were the really significant events and trends of this type take refuge in the kaleidoscope, in the hope that the random presentation of striking events will give the superficial effect of a pattern.

So it is with *The Seventies*. The opening words, "The seventies was a decade of surprises", presage themes to come - superpowers, Watergate, inflation, oil, advances in technology (predictably listed here as "mixed blessings") and the inevitable transient crazes which are supposed to fix a decade in time - "skateboarding and hang-gliding brought thrills and spills".

As always with Macdonald publications of this type, the book is handsomely presented, with large-format pages packed with dramatic photographs in full colour and black and white.

Philip Sauvain

Prabhu and Philippa Gupta

books

Children's literature

Haunting music

The Dulcimer Boy. By Tor Seldier. Jonathan Cape £4.95. 224 01933 3

A stranger arrives at the front door of the seedy home of Eustace Carbuncle. He carries a wicker chest. Inside it are two baby boys and a dulcimer. Wound into the strings of the instrument is a note which says, "William has the brown hair and Jules the gold."

They are ten months old. The dulcimer is all their father has to give them. Thus begins this haunting story, set in New England at the turn of the century. William, the dulcimer boy, has the strange power of drawing beautiful music from his dulcimer and for a time he is parted from the silent and loving Jules until, in the end, there is a warm and satisfying conclusion to the sadness and adventure.

The book is more than a touch

Dickensian in that it tells of youngsters cast into misfortune, cruelly treated, and assisted by a mysterious benefactor. Nevertheless, it is also highly original and is strikingly successful in evoking richness of scene and emotion through language which is spare and underplayed. All the ingredients of a successful children's book are there - evil counteracted by triumphant goodness, a questing journey, satisfying scenes and characters brought to life with a minimum of fuss. And through it all there is the New England background of golden countryside and cleanly lit Atlantic coast.

The Dulcimer Boy would appeal to a very wide age range. It could be read to the youngest junior school children and older children up to fourteen and possibly beyond would respond well to its emotionally evocative qualities.

The book is nicely produced and there are cover illustrations by David Hockney.

Gerald Haigh

Schools Abroad BOOK CLUB

offers teachers the new way to obtain first-class supplementary texts at bargain prices.

Do your students have all the supplementary texts they need. Do you have colourful, quality books for use in class? No? Then the Schools Abroad Book Club can help you.

By producing many copies of a few select titles, the Club can offer outstanding value. *Wall Street* distribution and our Free Book Ratio (one book free for every seven purchased) can cut costs to £1.80 a book (including p & p).

All titles have been devised by educationalists. Books currently available are in France, The Mountain Environment, Italy down the Ages, Classical and Modern Greece; Learning to Ski and in Switzerland available shortly. Other titles in preparation.

READ ON!

A new paperback Book Club for readers from 12 years of age. Keep the Reading Habit

For details of this exciting new Club, complete this coupon and send it, unstamped, to:

READ ON!

FREEPOST, Cumberland, Glasgow G68 0BR.

NAME

SCHOOL

ADDRESS

sociology/politics

Prescriptions for welfare

CSP: Critical Social Policy. A Journal of socialist theory and practice in social welfare. Volume 1, number 1. Summer 1981.

Pluto Press £2.50

This is an interesting title for a new journal. It implies that Marxist "critical theory" is to be applied to the field of social policy, an impression which is strengthened by the fact that this publication is to be managed not by an editor but by an 18 member "editorial collective". Yet the prime object turns out not to be to offer a range of truly different and alternative social policies for consideration in Britain, but rather to attack our present welfare state from more or less any leftwing angle, just so long as contributors share the collective editorial policy of "opposition to the radical right and an awareness of the inadequacies of Fabian and other orthodox models to meet its challenges".

To be sure, Bob Deacon does attempt, in this opening issue, to divine what social policy under true socialism might amount to. His findings, however, are significantly vague and so utopian that "lay" readers might well be forgiven for assuming he must be sending up the subject.

The characteristics of socialist social policy would, in his view, demand that "the goal of society as a whole will be directed towards the welfare of its citizens"; that "the maximum degree of democracy will be established by means of some combination of workplace workers councils and area representative councils, the delegates to which will be recallable"; that "the bulk of social welfare provision... will be organised and run locally by a geographic or workplace community"; that "professionalism will have disappeared"; and that the "remaining problems posed by technical expertise

will be minimised by the advanced education of all the citizens and by the changed ideological orientation of the technical expert"; that the "need for the service in which the self-perception of the person in need will predominate, will determine resource allocation between individuals"; that the "fair balancing of provision between localities will be regulated by some system of democratically approved norms"; that the "idea that people may feel dependent upon state services or that this feeling of dependence will not be a feature of note in the context of socialist social provision"; and that "family life will be transformed in a number of ways so that its privatised character will have been diminished".

How appealing - or rather how convincing - such prescriptions will seem to this Journal's intended readership ("the academic social science community... workers and practitioners in the Welfare State... [and] people who are involved more generally around welfare issues") I cannot say, since others may not share my scepticism.

The bulk of the Journal, however, deals with much more trodden territory. Hugh Kerr offers a scathing review of "Labour's Social Policy 1974-79" with its acceptance, for instance, of "the fundamentally anti-socialist activity that owner-occupation is". Peter Taylor Gooby on "The New Right and Social Policy" comments on the "evident failure of welfare to serve a mass interest" while "it reinforces the splits in the working class", in an allusive piece which hardly seems to square up to the editorial collective's stated desire for articles to be written in "an accessible style without necessarily avoiding difficult theoretical issues". Mary McIntosh on "Feminism and Social Policy" seems to be battling uphill with her insistence that

"real gains for women are also gains for working class unity". Whatever one's point of view, however, these "substantive articles" are likely to provoke some thought: reactive or otherwise.

The same cannot be said of the Journal's "subsidiary" sections: on "Struggles in the Welfare State" and "Commentary on Social Policy". "Struggles" on this occasion consists of a blow by blow account of "Wandsworth - the cuts and the fightback". "Commentary" consists of two attacks on recent Tory policy with regard to housing and social security respectively. All of this is entirely predictable, yet it will serve to furnish the converted and the merely dissatisfied with appropriate ammunition.

The review section, not surprisingly for a first issue perhaps, seems rather long in the tooth. Some of the books selected were clearly chosen on the basis of what the reviewers in question most wished to have a go at. Even so it does seem a little late in the day to tell Graham Room that *The Sociology of Welfare* (1979) merely serves to reinforce social administration's "uncritical and idealist impulse"; to tell Barbara Rodgers that *The Study of Social Policy: A Comparative Approach* (1979) is far too uncritical; and to tell June Lait and Colin Brewer (*Can Social Work Survive* (1980)) that theirs is a "shoddy little book". The transposition of four lines of review to the body of text on Barbara Rodgers' book, does nothing to heighten the general reader's comprehension or confidence, incidentally.

Despite these qualifications, this is a new Journal to be grateful for. Both students and teachers should welcome the convenience of having one brand of anti-welfare-state writing usefully packaged in this form. Provided it is referred to and consulted in conjunction with rival publications (eg. those of the recently established *Institute of Social Affairs*, and the "mainstream" *Journal of Social Policy*) this should add to the range of our perspectives and understanding on matters of social policy. But this, I presume, is precisely the sort of qualified acceptance that this Journal least seeks to attract.

Catherine Jones

Life lines

Asking About Society. By Ruth Hawthorn. Cambridge University Press £3.45. 0 521 286999
New Society Social Studies Readers. Heinemann 75p each.
Focus on Life. By J. P. Taylor. John Murray £1.30. 0 7195 3800 9.

Businessmen who call for more "relevance and realism" in education - as students from Essex to Berkeley used to do - are rarely thinking about social studies. Sociologists are about as popular with the CBI as mice at a WI meeting. Their demand is for some sort of practical economics; that pupils should be taught the "accepted version" of how the world of work and wealth goes round. Young people who sense the "anomie" (Durkheim's term for socially-caused frustration, discontent and agitation) in a society which is struggling through a recession in which industrialisation deserves a more complete explanation than the economists, even supposing they agreed with one another, can give.

Ruth Hawthorn sets out to put into the minds of older pupils and FE students the questions they

should be asking and then provides most of the answers. Having analysed most of the building blocks - population, work, class, family, politics, beliefs and education - she fits them together to make a comprehensible whole. Research results and statistical tables are slipped naturally and tactfully into the narrative. The ideas of most of the classical and many of the modern contributors to sociological theory are represented in *Asking About Society* but it is juxtaposition without the confrontation; this cool and academic work will cause nobody's hackles to rise. It admirably fulfils its secondary function as an O level text; every chapter is followed by useful "Questions to Think About" taken from AEB and Oxford Local examination papers.

In an exceptionally well presented and economically-priced paperback it is irritating to find at least two misprints (pp. 39 and 60) and that "acceptal" seems to have become the preferred spelling at CUP.

Sophisticated sixth formers and others will relish Heinemann's sixteen collections of reprinted pieces from *New Society*. This kind of committed and frequently authoritative, every one is somebody/then no one's anybody, reinforces the message that competition is good for you

weekly journalism, covering themes like "Crime, Deviance and Social Control", "The Media" and "Women and Their Role", contains a little which one can't expect to find in the best textbook.

It is not difficult to imagine how the unpractised, insecure, possibly conscripted, teacher of social / moral / liberal studies will use *Focus on Life*. "Take out your Focuses, open at page 3, read the MacNeice poem, 'Prayer Before Birth'". Then answer question 2 - "Is a child born with the tendency to be good... or bad... or, if both, is one stronger than the other?" Real classroom discussions on important issues have spontaneous (and often dangerous) rhythms of their own. They are stifled, rather than encouraged, in a lesson based on preprogrammed questions like this. Nor is the work as undogmatic as the author and publisher insist. One should not, perhaps, complain about its Christian assumptions, though its RL-relevance should not be underplayed in the preface and on the jacket, but such claim can hardly be made for work which tackles the theme of competition by printing the text of the song from "The Gondoliers". When in six pithy sentences, and in a witty, artlessly, "What do you think?" Jack Cross

Age bridge

Happier Families. By Tim Elliott and Carol Byatt. THAM Group, Bridge House, 3 Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs. £2.50. 0 907620 00 0.

Parents experience a conflict between their own needs and their children's, and a lack of understanding of this dilemma. There are ways of looking after children many parents don't discover till too late, so Byatt

and Elliott took ideas from other books, and use them as an introduction to new strategies of solving or avoiding problems between parents and children.

They offer models of cooperative behaviour, and stress the need to respect the integrity of parent and child. The book is an infectious challenge to convention, authority and habit, and shows that parents themselves can find the resources to reach their own harmonious solutions. It is not dogmatic, but inspires by the

authors' enthusiasm for the discovery they are still making. There is a lot of useful information in the book, and stimulating questions from many sources: the cartoons are telling. The layout, too, is attractive, and the flow of the text, but that might be unimportant, because this is not a handbook for advice, but a catalyst stimulating parents and children to take control of their lives and enable others to do so too.

John Duffy

Pep-psi mixer

Fifty Years of Political Planning. Edited by John Plender. Heinemann Educational. £9.50. 0 435 83690 0.

Mentioning Political and Economic Planning conjures up an image of careful empirical study, rationality, moderation and concern with specific items of policy rather than grandiose schemes - all rather virtuous and, perhaps, old fashioned. A book of this nature is inevitably backward looking, and possibly a trifle out of touch with the times. Certainly its tone is a long way from the stridency of Mrs Thatcher, and it lacks the destructiveness and search for conspiracies of the Bennite wing of the Labour Party.

Charles Carter refers to its successor body, Policy Studies Institute, as "humble, competent, and practical", but he also regards it as "genuinely non-political". This latter claim is surely nonsensical. It would make as much sense to say that right wing moderates in the Labour Party or left wing ones among the Tories are non-political, or, more generally, that the SDP is a non-political political party. The point is echoed by Eric Roll when he suggests that PEP's work was non-partisan, but this book and all the excellent publications of PEP are full of commitment. The fact that this is not typically attributed to one of the extremes in politics scarcely detracts from that. Indeed, two of the most interesting episodes involved serious internal conflict on the degree of internationalism in its general outlook, and how seriously the "planning" in its title was to be taken. On the latter, the industry group of PEP were fully committed to private enterprise and opposed nationalisation, as if the former were non-political and the latter highly political.

Having expressed surprise that such naivety could persist in the world of the 1980s, one can recognise PEP as a body engaged in middle level research within the context of the mixed economy, on the one hand, and parliamentary democracy, on the other. There is hardly a topic

within what might be called their natural field that they have not covered. Possibly they might have devoted more attention to education. Equally, monetary and financial matters, whether domestic or international, have not been their greatest concern.

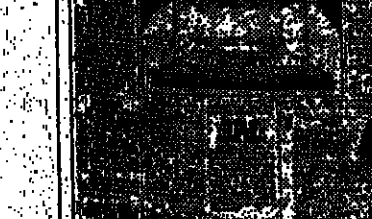
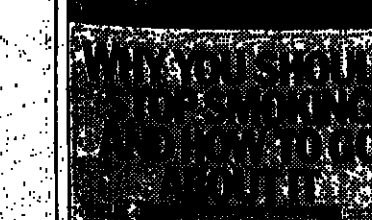
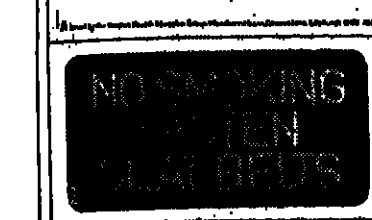
PEP's publications were valuable because they were soundly based in fact, and stated the relevant questions clearly and simply. I have always found them useful, but never exciting or breathtaking. They did not seek to astonish the reader, not to the extent that they built up a case for change, this would be a slow process rather than a radically rapid one.

Obviously, their rather consensual approach was not easy to achieve, and it is apparent that throughout these 50 years there have been stress and strains. It is very much to the credit of all concerned that the difficulties were either overcome or sidetracked. At least once in its history those who worked at PEP must have doubted whether it would last long enough to allow for a 50 year commemorative volume. Nonetheless, it has survived and in its new guise as PSI will surely have a great deal to offer for the future. It has to be hoped that the kind of work it does will always be of interest to the informed general public and to policy makers.

In this connection it is worth mentioning what is becoming the hoary question of the British Brookings. Sandy Isserlis raises the subject when referring to the merger of PEP and the Centre for Studies in Social Policy. In many ways the misgivings he expressed about a British Brookings are correct. Nevertheless, the need does remain for a high powered independent institution for the social sciences. None of the existing bodies fulfil this role, lacking either independence, intellectual strength or both. While PSI is to be encouraged to succeed in its task, it is difficult to believe that they can fill this higher role, which is not to say that anyone else can either.

Maurice Peston

What did you teach them today?



Scottish Health Education Group

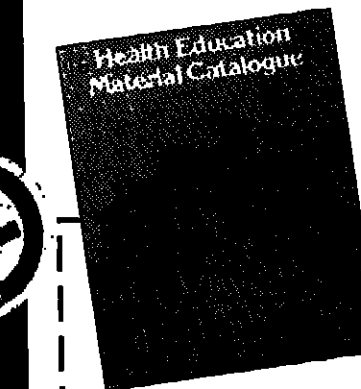
resources

Helping you to help them to better health.

When it comes to persuading people to stop smoking The Scottish Health Education Group have some very interesting and useful resources. Resources that will support your argument.

Simply fill in this coupon, indicating which items of material you're interested in. Whether you ask for some of it—or all of it—none of it will cost you a penny.

So if you need help to help them to give up smoking—send us the coupon NOW.



Issued by Scottish Health Education Group, Health Education Centre, Woodburn House, EDINBURGH EH10 4SG. (Tel: 031-447 8044)

Clip the coupon below indicating your choice and post to:

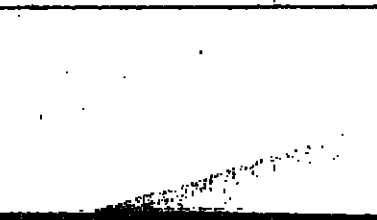
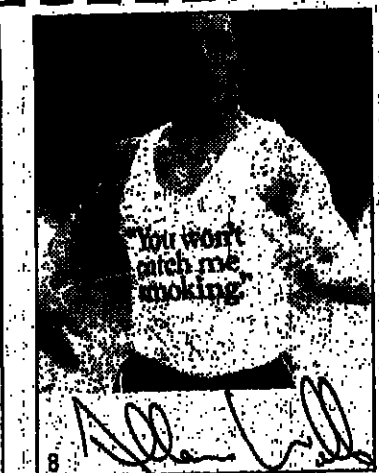
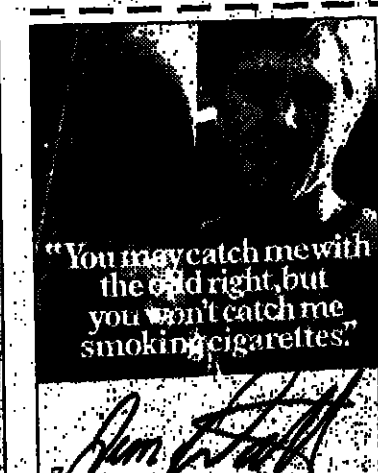
Dept. TES, Scottish Health Education Group, Health Education Centre, Woodburn House, EDINBURGH EH10 4SG. (Tel: 031-447 8044) or contact your local Area Health Education Officer.

NAME

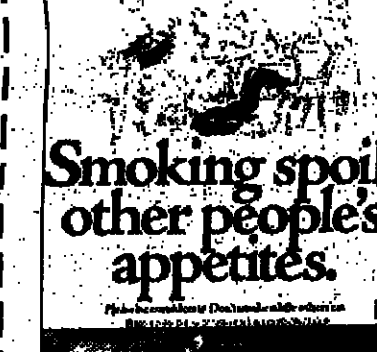
ADDRESS

POST CODE

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 "What did you teach them today?" Ideal poster for the smoky staffroom. A3 size. Code: DS1. | 6 "Why you should stop smoking and how to go about it" Newsletter containing information on smoking and how to give up. Size A3. Code: S48. | 12 Smoking Spoils Other People's Appetites A5 size restaurant wall sticker. Code: S13. Tencard. Code: S14. |
| 2 "No Smoking Fasten Seat Belts" Car dashboard sticker. Size: 1" x 2" wide. Code: S36. | 7 "You may catch me..." A2 size colour poster of Jim Watt. Code: S3. | 13 "Please don't teach your children how to smoke" A2 size colour poster depicting 'copycat'. Code: S2. |
| 3 International No Smoking Symbol Vinyl wall sticker. Size: 6" diameter. Code: S7. | 8 "You won't catch me smoking" A2 size colour poster featuring Allan Wells. Code: S5. | 14 "Pass your own clean air act" Vinyl wall sticker. Size: 6" diameter. Code: S10. |
| 4 "In the interests of food hygiene - no smoking" Available in both wall and window stickers. Size: A5 Code: S8 (wall) + S9 (window). | 9 "You won't catch me smoking" A2 size colour poster with Lynsey MacDonald. Code: S4. | 15 "Smoking gets right up..." A3 size colour poster. Code: S6. |
| 5 "You are in a no-smoking zone" Fluorescent wall sticker. Size: 8 1/2" x 11". Code: S23. | 10 Kiss a Non-Smoker - Taste the Difference T-shirt. Price £2.75 (ind p & p) Postal Order/ Cheque to Scottish Health Education Group. Code: S50. State size: S, M or L. | 16 Health Education Material Catalogue SHEG 2. A5 size colour brochure showing the full range of publicity materials available on a variety of topics: alcoholism, dental health, family planning, immunisation and more. |
| | 11 "You won't catch me smoking" Larry Hagman T-Shirt. Price £2.75. Please state size: S, M or L. Send postal order/ Cheque to ASH 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JQ. | |



Smoking gets right up other people's noses.



Basic Sociology

(4th edition)

F.J. Wright & F. Randall

This is an introductory text written with the needs of candidates for the AEB papers at "O" and "A" Level particularly in mind. Students of social and political affairs, particularly those taking examinations in Social Structures and Sociology for BEC Certificates and Diplomas in Public Administration, should also find this HANDBOOK of value. 208 pp Due end Sept. £2.75

British Government & Politics (2nd edition) F. Randall

This HANDBOOK aims to give the reader a basic grounding in the very wide range of topics covered by the subject of government and politics. While intended for the use of students preparing for "A" Level examinations in Politics and Government and in British Constitution it will also be useful for those studying for BEC certificates and diplomas in public administration. 288 pp approx. Due October £3.25 approx.

ALSO AVAILABLE

Policing: Freedom John Alderson

"Nothing but good can come of his attempt to bring out into the open the problems which currently surround the relationship of the police and the public." *Times Literary Supplement* "This book cannot be too highly recommended. It is well written and persuasive. It explains the problems and the background, and the author's own proposals in a clear and readable way." *Solicitors' Journal* "It ought also to be read by everyone concerned about the changes in society that are placing new pressures on a befuddled police service." *Police Journal* "essential reading." *Birmingham Journal* 288 pp £7.95

Teachers and lecturers may send for inspection copies of any of the above titles. Write for the FREE M&E Handbook list and/or Social & Medical Studies catalogue to Macdonald & Evans Ltd, Dept. TES2, FREEPOST, Plymouth PL6 2BR (no postage stamp needed if posted in the UK)



A NEW INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Mike O'Donnell

'I am most impressed by the manner in which the author succeeds in combining clarity of explanation and academic rigour; the book should appeal to a wide range of abilities'

Grammar school teacher

'... a much needed and long overdue mature approach to the subject at this level'

Sociology lecturer

'I have concluded my 1981 Examination Report to schools with a mention of this book as being a suitable reference for teachers of 'O' level and as a text for 'A' level candidates'

Chief examiner

'Excellent, to the syllabus and readable'

Teacher

0245-53647-7

£5.50

For inspection copies, please write to our Education Department, HARRAP BOOKS, 19/23 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7PD



Harrap Books

Sociology: Themes and Perspectives

by Mike Haralambos

ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING NEW BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED.

PUBLICATION JUNE 1980-
25,000 COPIES SOLD IN FIRST YEAR

- Provides a systematic introduction to 'A' Level and undergraduate courses
- Strikes a balance between theory and research using the findings of a range of empirical studies

216 x 138 mm
Limp £5.75 ISBN 0 7231 0793 9
Case Bound £8.95 net ISBN 0 7231 0812 9

For inspection copies, please write to:
University Tutorial Press,
FREEPOST,
842 Yeovil Road,
SLOUGH, SL1 6BZ

UTP

Knowing British History Topics

In the same format as the popular and successful Knowing British History series, these two new titles are ideal for class project and topic work with plenty of scope for research and follow-up work

Sport
Evan Owen
0251-555599

£1.49



£1.45

sociology/politics

From blind alleys to broad highways

Brian Davies on introductions to sociology

Sociology: Its Nature, Scope and Elements. By Ronald Fletcher. Batsford. £12.50. 0713425253.
Sociology: The Study of Social Systems. By Ronald Fletcher. Batsford. £12.50. 0713425288.
A New Introduction to Sociology. By Mike O'Donnell. Harrap. £5.50. 0245536477.
Introductory Sociology. By Tony Bilton et al. Macmillan. £15.00. 0333282043. £5.50. 0333282051.
Fundamentals of Sociology. Edited by Patrick McNeill and Charles Townley. Hutchinson. £4.95. 091447712.

At prices such that few can enjoy them all, these new offerings for the A level sociology textbook market each lay claim to our attention, though they meet the criteria for being good textbooks (the material having a shape while being comprehensive, genuinely introductory, well referenced, etc.) differently. The two volumes by Fletcher are the most different and the least well-suited to the central task to which the others are devoted, namely, catching the Aldershot syllabus. His is rather a rerun of the historic London tour, with lingering stops at Spencer, Tonnies and Hobhouse and correspondingly shorter ones at the more derivative and overrated Durkheim and Marx. The main route is that which was fully laid out in his *The Making of Sociology* a decade ago. It argues that in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, sociology moved from theory to theories (I omit the italics with which the book is plagued). By the second world war, all the so-called modern theories were presented.

In the period since, when merely differing preoccupations have grown into paradigmatic war, sociology has lived to a great extent up barricaded blind alleys. Fletcher's call is back to the broad highway of sociological analysis, defined as the scientific study of all known forms of association within social systems. "Properly understood, there is no conflict whatever between systems theory, action theory, structural-functional theory, interactionism, micro- or macro-sociology." (*Nature and Scope*: 229.) To these, add structuralism, neo-Marxism, phenomenology and ethnomethodology. "The supposed separateness of the supposedly different perspectives, or schools, is bogus - and rests upon completely fallacious assumptions." (loc. cit.) Fletcher's outline of this "proper understanding" and his pursuit of the bogus and fallacious is frequently deeply enlightening, both at the in-

stitutional and theoretical levels. No one teaching or learning sociology at A level ought to learn anything new, for example, from reading either pages 10-15 or 209-214 of *Nature and Scope*. But many will, including some of the authors of other texts which we refer to. Worse, some will not know how to look. O'Donnell, commended for his confession of libertarian socialism in the foreword to his book supplied by a former chief examiner of the Aldershot line, agrees with functionalist Fletcher "that there is a 'shared universe of discourse' within sociology - substantially arrived at by the founding fathers - which is merely obscured by the current over-emphasis on perspectives within teaching circles" (p.590). Thankfully, he does not follow through to produce a book upon the subject matter of the *Social Systems*, which reads as if it might have been delivered in the LSE Old Theatre in the mid-fifties as a BSc (Econ) Old Regs. Part 1, Elements of Social Structure option, without benefit of Macra's humour. If this is a primer for where it all (as opposed to a little bit) ought to be then its Notes on Further Reading (p.219 - 232) have a depressing touch of the Rip Van Winkles. Why are there almost no references to works in the last decade?

One ought not to judge a textbook writer too hard without acknowledging her/his difficulties. They have to serve a field as it is - to simplify in order to introduce and then to build-up, to order their material in such a way that its internal form corresponds both to the real subject and its particular syllabus appearances. We are in only the second decade of such attempts at A level sociology texts. Apart from Fletcher, the rest of this crop of producers are themselves also products of the subject's recent expansion. They are all closely tuned to the most recent demands of the dominant syllabus and their books therefore share a considerable degree of similarity of substantive organization. For preference, they "do" theory before and after as minor then major set pieces as well as trying to let it run through their chapters/sections on socialization, stratification, family, gender, education, work, organizations and deviance with variable trimmings. Methods come a bit separate. All do the juggle with "functionalism", "marxism" and "interactionism" and ethno methodology. All clearly embody the fruits of successful teaching plays. The anecdotes, the orderings, the fearless asides, all bear the realistically tinged egalitarianism that

was the hallmark of teacher-student relationships in late seventies FE. Our mistresses/masters need not fret; humanistically knowing they may be but there's hardly the promise of oral proficiency in barbed manning among the lot of them.

They are all pretty-very good on the basic presentation of 'substantive matter' in terms of the operation of major social institutions and processes mainly on the contemporary British and US scene. They differ more in terms of how far they handle (compress, oversimplify, misrepresent) issues of theory and methodology and to the extent to which they allow their tacit "house-style" to creep through. O'Donnell is easily the best for me in terms of the adequacy of his theoretical presentations and critique. Bilton et al. manage the task of producing a 'single' text from six contributors very well, though one detects mood-swings in emphasis between a marxist-conflict and a *verstehen* pole that makes Durkheim the missing man for most of their pages. It is very relaxed, readable, liberal and lacking in bite. McNeill and Townley is strictly a reader and not a textbook. Its nine authors reach a similarity of level and cross-referencing which is very good. However, its opening quick-fire array of sociological perspectives is most likely to leave young minds buzzing rather than aglow.

All of these books are well worthy of attention and use in specific respects. None would fall the student as a text, though on a well organized course, none will be expected to "do" in its entirety or on its own. I strongly recommend an inspection of the lot. If time is very limited, suggested *Which type check list* of adequacy would be to ask for each of them (i) do they use the term "ideology" except as a real synonym for bias or values? (ii) how much sociology do they regard as being free from positivism? (iii) does the term objectivity figure in the text? (iv) how many perspectives do they assign Weber to and do they actually explain why their assignment is over-simplified? (v) how much does it cost?

In the harsh world of modern commerce and faltering capitalism they will be mostly judged on the scale. They all score well on that and some, in several respects, better. However, if I were the author of any one of these good books, I should be delving ruefully into the economics of the textbook, market leader rather than, for the moment, writing out any big cheques.

Stephen J. Ball

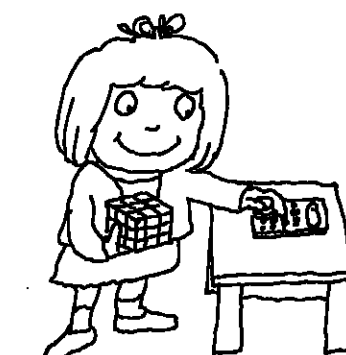
New wave perspectives

Perspectives on the Sociology of Education: An Introduction. By Philip Robinson. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £4.95. 0 7100 0787 6.

We now appear to be well into the second phase of introductory texts to the sociology of education. The earlier introductions of Banks, Murgess and Morris are now inevitably being superseded by those written more recently by Reid, Meighan, Robinson, Sharp and now Philip Robinson. These are problems which Robinson addresses head-on in his first chapter, as he says "there are many sociologies of education". Robinson's method is a quick run through of the "founding fathers" as an attempt, he tells us, to relate the sociology of education back to "the changing theoretical backdrop of the parent discipline". Chapter two extends the themes of plurality and change through a brief historical account of the sociology of education which then focuses down upon the contributions of Althusser, Bourdieu and Gramsci, as the key figures in the "radical" tradition. In conclusion, to the "new" sociology of education and "political arithmetic". These three traditions provide Robinson with a short-hand charac-

terization of the contemporary scene. What may not be clear, especially to new readers (this is after all, an introduction), is how these three perspectives relate to the work of the founding fathers outlined in chapter one. Presumably this is something that new readers must find out for themselves - for from chapter three onwards, the book reverts to the usual textbook practice of dividing the sociology of education into topics: socialization, classrooms, knowledge, schools as organizations, etc. Several other 'perspectives' emerge in the later chapters according to the topic at hand.

I am sure that readers who seek an introduction to the sociology of education will be much helped by Robinson's book - but readers who already know their way around the discipline will probably be more of a match for some of the problems created by the author's approach.



Should calculators be used in the teaching of mathematics? If they are, will the pupils become more numerate or will basic numeracy suffer? Reference to the professional journals produces a whole series of conflicting arguments and suggestions, and it is evident that there exists a deep division of opinion on these issues.

Ultimately the decision to use calculators in the teaching of mathematics rests not with the individual teachers but with the external examining boards who offer examinations at 16+. Most boards now allow the use of electronic calculators, subject to some restrictions. Are their decisions based on the results of carefully conducted research, or are they simply acceding to a view.

If calculators are to be incorporated into mathematics teaching should the schools provide the calculators? Should they replace the batteries? Should there be spare machines in case of malfunction in examinations? Who should decide on the type of machine? Such questions plague the majority of teachers involved in the teaching of mathematics.

We are caught up in a fast growing technological movement which has not really allowed teachers of mathematics much time to consider how best to implement technology. However, there is an abundance of calculator books and magazines on the subject. For the purpose of this review it seems best to divide them into two categories: reports of experiments in schools and commercial materials which are offered for use as texts. It must be stressed, however, that this review is in no way a complete survey of all available material.



REPORTS

A Calculator Experiment in a Primary School. Shell Centre for Mathematical Education, University of Nottingham.

This report concerns a project conducted in a Loughborough primary school. Calculators were given to teachers and a member of the Centre staff spent two days a week there for two terms. The report gives a comprehensive outline of findings and identifies areas in which the calculator was found to be "useful".

The Use of Electronic Calculators in the Sixth Form. R. Neill, County of Durham Education Committee.

Calculated decision

Peter Connah surveys publications on the use of calculators in schools

This experiment was conducted in the sixth forms of three Durham schools. The report consists almost entirely of descriptions of how calculators may be used in dealing with A level topics.

Calculators in Schools. Schools Mathematics Project.

A report of an investigation carried out by SMP in seven schools following their syllabuses. The report is of necessity "disjointed" though at the end the summary does begin to ask whether the introduction of the calculator demands new approaches and topics and a less rigid commitment to existing syllabuses.

BOOKS
Games Calculators Play. W. Judd, New English Library.

This text begins with "calc-o-grams" (making words from numbers by reading the display upside down) but presents a range of games and problems which offer scope for developing numeracy and problem solving. It is inexpensive and should stimulate ideas amongst teachers who want to make the fullest use of the calculator in mathematics.

The Calculator Puzzle Book. C. Birtwistle, Elliot Right Way Books.

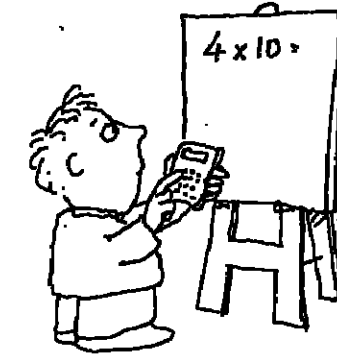
Although the puzzles are not new, this book shows clearly the value of a calculator for subsequent solutions once the thinking has been done. The text demands a reasonable mathematical background and could be used by a mathematics department with a source of supplementary work for stretching the more able.

Fun and Games with your Electronic Calculator. J. Vine, Babani Press.

If one's idea of fun and games is to work through page after page of "calc-o-grams" then this book is for you as it contains little else. For those unsure of which numbers produce which words it provides several pages described as a "calc-o-gram dictionary".

The Pocket Calculator Game Book. E. Schlossberg and J. Brockman, Corgi Books.

Presents 50 original games and puzzles, many requiring more than one player. Written to "provide you with interesting, exciting and amusing experiences; to create new contexts for game playing and human



interaction; and to develop numerous practical ways for you to use this new and valuable tool." The text goes beyond merely presenting the capabilities of the calculator in connection with mathematics. It will undoubtedly prove interesting and stimulating to those with a reasonable background in mathematics.

The Kid's Pocket Calculator Game Book. E. Schlossberg and J. Brockman, Target Books.

A further helping of the same, continued on next page

Get copies fast, fresh and colourful from the multi-coloured copyshop.

With the Banda Copy Maker.

All Teachers and School Secretaries are involved in copy making. Most of them use the well known Banda Spirit Duplicating Process.

We would like schools to know that Banda can produce copies in up to six colours, in one printing. (Show us how by entering the Banda Autumn Schools Competition - closing date October 31st 1981).

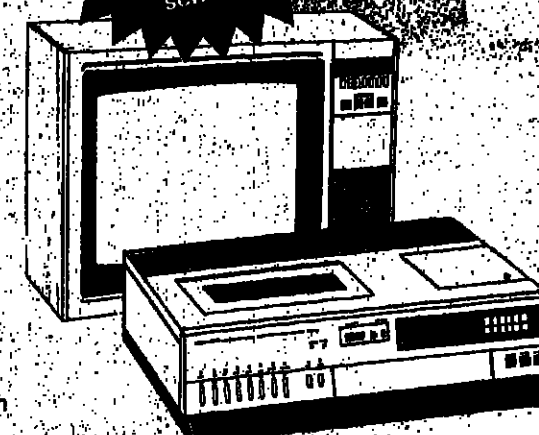
The competition is for the best original Multi-coloured project produced on a Banda machine using Banda carbons. The competition is in two parts:

- The best joint children's project
- The best individual teachers teaching project

The school can win a Video Unit for the best children's project, and a 28" colour television set for the best teaching project. There are also two runners-up prizes each of a Banda Electric Spirit Duplicator, together with 200 sheets of Multi-coloured haptic carbons.

Just return the coupon for your entry form which your local Banda dealer will deliver to you.

BANDA AUTUMN SCHOOLS COMPETITION WIN
a 26 colour TV and a VTR for your school!



To: Department ASP Ozald (U.K.) Limited, Langston Road, Loughton, Essex IG10 3TH.

We wish to enter the Banda Competition and would like our local Banda dealer to deliver the entry form to us.

Name _____
Position _____
School _____
Address _____

banda

Banda Products are marketed by Ozald (UK) Ltd. Registered Office, Langston Road, Loughton.

resources

continued from previous page

though on this occasion the illustrations and layout are designed to catch the interest of children. The authors maintain that the text gives children the chance of having fun with a calculator and that they might learn some mathematics, "painlessly and easily".

Adventures with your Pocket Calculator
L. Rude and B. A. Kaufman, Pelican Books

Offers a range of activities suitable for pupils throughout the secondary age range. To participate in most of the adventures outlined in the book, the reader, it is claimed, will need nothing more than a familiarity with basic operations, but what percentage of secondary pupils can cope with instructions like "By simulating the production of sequences of four random numbers, estimate the probability that, of four random digits, at least two are equal."

The Calculator Game Book
A. Hartman, New English Library

There is very little that is new in mathematics teaching and this book offers perhaps the greatest collection of original number activities. The majority of games, patterns, puzzles and tricks can be performed without a calculator and one wonders why the word calculator appears in the title.

Calculator Puzzles
A. Rothery, Harrap

For the devotees of the games approach to teaching mathematics, this little book is a must. It offers a blend of the old and the new but presents the games and puzzles in the form of expertly drawn cartoons. Interestingly and simply written.

Make the Most of Your Pocket Calculator
L. Jansson, Foulsham

The above texts all assume a familiarity with the calculator and some mathematics. Using simple language this text sets out to teach the use of a calculator in everyday calculations.

Make the Most of Your First Calculator
J. Shelton, Collins

Another attempt to teach how to best use a calculator which the author sees as an essential skill in today's world. The format is clear though, at times, somewhat cluttered as it attempts to present each individual skill on a single page. It is a step-by-step guide that together make the reader competent in the use of a calculator, though the "experts" could quibble about the presentation of the key sentencing throughout.

The Handheld Calculator
H. R. Hyatt and B. Feldman, John Wiley

The book is described as a comprehensive course designed to make the calculator user more aware of its capabilities. Section 1 explores rounding off, accuracy and precision; section 2 is an introduction to the study of functions; section 3 covers the application of arithmetical operations.

The book could generate interest and provides insight into standard functions. But its use will be restricted to those students involved in advanced level courses in mathematics.

The Pocket Calculator Pocket Book
R. J. Goult and M. J. Pratt, Stanley Thomas

Although the stated aim of the text is "suggesting procedures which are designed to enhance speed and accuracy" readers need a sound mathematical background. It could be used as an aid to improving use of a calculator and in mathematics revision for fifth and sixth form pupils.

Electronic Calculator Users Handbook
M. H. Babani, Babani Press

Sadly, it is no such thing. The book is mostly filled with tables of data, formulae and conversion factors. There are no defined key sequences for a machine.

SMP Calculator Series
CUP

This series consists of five booklets written primarily for students following the SMP course alternative syllabus "c", but it may well provide teachers with ideas and approaches to teaching the use of a calculator generally.

media

Childrens' formulae

Frances Farrer reports on programme plans



This autumn's children's television plans from the BBC were announced last week. They contain few surprises. There are some new series, but nothing really innovative in ideas or approach.

All the old and trusted formulae are back - *Blue Peter* is going to Japan, *Rib Ticklers* is a series of funny books read aloud, there are some new animated films for younger children, *Newsround* is going to be "more like the nine o'clock news" and there's some promising drama.

Later in the year there's *Ticket to Ride*, a travel series, a space/crime series called *Captain Zep*, *Space Detective*; and *Make 'Em Laugh*, six programmes of clips from silent movies. *Captain Zep* might be good fun: in it the studio audience will offer their own solutions to the crimes in question before the mysteries are resolved.

The announcement of the autumn programme plans provoked some discussion of children's television values. There was a lot of talk about the early summer riots and the influence of television.

Edward Barnes, head of children's broadcasting at the BBC, decided to allow only still photographs of the wreckage to be shown on *John Craven's Newsround*, on the assumption that children might be encouraged to throw petrol bombs if they saw film of bombs being thrown.

There was also concern about how few girls feature actively in children's programmes, whether in drama series or practical programmes. Girls feature either as helpers of boys who are having adventures or not at all, it was alleged. This was defended by BBC producers, who cited the *Maggie* series and claimed to have good intentions.

By far the most discouraging aspect of the current BBC outlook is extreme caution. Budget is not the only consideration here, though one can understand that even the possibility of reduced funding makes for retrenchment. The main problem, as always, is that paternalistic concern about influence is making for unadventurous programming, while fear of risk is preventing experiment.

Although there is a wealth of resource material available to the teacher; the bulk of it appears to represent what can best be described as "play activity". Most of it does not pay much attention to the goals of school mathematics. What is lacking is a complete mathematics course written with the effective and efficient use of a calculator as an integral part.

Peter Connah works at the Mathematics Resource Centre, Birmingham

Briefings
Radio & TV

For schools

My World (Monday, 10.04, Thursday 9.52 ITV)

This year's programmes are all new. The unit examining family relationships and society begins by introducing first year infants to a headmistress.

British Social History (Monday, 10.38 BBC1)

A new series of plays and documentaries about Britain between 1960 and 1980, based on contemporary material. 14 to 16 year old exam students see a documentary about Richard Arkwright.

Finding Out (Monday, 11.22, Wednesday, 11.02 ITV)

7 to 9 year olds begin a unit of eight programmes pointing out the changes to be expected in the world of computers and microprocessors.

Exploration Earth (Monday, 14.00 VHF4)

An entirely new basic geography series divided into units of alternate radiovision and magazine programmes. "What is Geography?" Starts the term for 10 to 12 years olds.

Middle English (Tuesday, 9.53, Thursday, 11.39 ITV)

9 to 12 years olds see a two-part adaptation of "The Shadow Cage" by Philippa Pearce. Filmed in the South of England, it is a tale of witchcraft, superstition and suspense.

Look and Read (Tuesday, 10.10, Friday, 9.52 BBC1)

"Dark Towers" is a ghost story for 7 to 9 year olds to encourage them to read more fluently. Each programme features one episode from the story and a teaching/reading practice session.

Basic Maths (Tuesday, 11.01, Thursday, 11.05 ITV)

A new series replacing "Leptop" for 7 to 9 year olds. This week is mainly about lines, and introduces some simple number sequences.

Electronics and Microelectronics (Tuesday, 14.20 VHF4)

A new series introducing 14 to 16 year olds to recent developments in microelectronics. "Beginnings" is a radiovision programme to bridge the gap between school physics and microelectronics. The filmstrips and pupil kits are essential.

English (Tuesday, 14.30 BBC1)

14 to 17 year olds see a new production of J. B. Priestley's "An Inspector Calls" in three parts.

Science Workshop (Wednesday, 9.38, Thursday, 10.10 BBC1)

A weekly series aiming to provide non-specialist teachers in the primary school with ideas on how to begin practical science lessons. Each programme of practical work is followed by a magazine programme to broaden the topic areas.

How We Used To Live (Wednesday, 11.39, Friday, 9.47 ITV)

A family drama serial is used as the vehicle to stimulate work on life in Britain between 1936 and 1953. Nine to 12 year olds meet "The Head of the Family" and see the effect on the Hodgkins of the Abolition, unemployment and the rise of fascism.

English on Friday (Friday, 9.15-10.30 VHF4)

To ease recording problems for English series and a five-minute teachers' spot are broadcast together. This week, "Soundtrack" (9.20-9.30) presents the sound of the "Persistent Caller". "Soundtrack" (9.20-9.30) is an introduction to the series for lower secondary pupils. In "Speak" (9.30-9.40) Len has an accident on his motor bike. "Listening, Talking, Writing" (9.40-10.00) belongs with "Unlucky for Some" - poems by Roger McGough. At 10.05 "Books, Plays, Poems" presents a six-part adaptation of *Pride and Prejudice*.

Documentary Re-run (Friday, 11.34 ITV)

Extracts from documentaries made by Yorkshire TV for evening viewing. "The Return of the Airship" shows how, despite the Hindenburg disaster, research is still going on to develop airships.

extra

SCIENCE



Context and content

Dick West, Director introduces the Secondary Science Curriculum Review

Within a few weeks of England reviewing the Ashes and a day or so after the start of another football season the Secondary Science Curriculum Review moved smoothly into operation in a garret office not more than a Boham straight drive from the Schools Council, London.

This article is basically a historical survey of the background to the establishment of the Review and a brief justification of the exercise as conceptualized and planned.

In the examination syllabuses of our GCE and CSE examining boards we can find the formal codification of that which is taught by teachers and, from time to time, is learnt by learners. Other teachers examine what is learnt and in the process learn something about the nature and outcome of teaching and learning.

My point is that examination syllabuses are excellent guides as to what is valued in terms of the cognitive interactions of the classroom and the school laboratory. Now if the syllabus provided by one randomly selected GCE board is to be believed - and I both suspect and hope it is - it would appear that a reasonably intelligent boy or girl living and growing up in contemporary Britain is expected by 16 to know and understand a few of the basic laws of nature.

For the purpose of this exercise may we define "reasonably intelligent" as being the sort of boy or girl which as parents we would wish to foster; and define "know and understand" as being able to grasp an idea or notion and apply that awareness in the context of a real life problem or situation. The laws the young will learn include:-

Stephan's Law; Kepler's Law; Newton's Law of Motion; Boyle's Law; Charles's Law; Avogadro's Principle; Archimedes' Principle; Hooke's Law; Ohm's Law; and a number of other principles. Laws or conventions and all this and so much more. In addition to noting in passing that not one of these laws is a

twentieth century law, we need to appreciate that these same young people will be able to discuss, define and differentiate between concepts as diverse as:- the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram; a coelenterate polyp; digestion and egestion; the gross external structure of the medulla oblongata; geotropism; polymorphism; isomerism; relative atomic mass; enthalpy; entropy; porphyritic and amygdaloidal textures; slates, schists and gneisses; stratigraphy; rhythmic sedimentation; glaciation; uniform acceleration; mechanical energy; elasticity; rectification; black body radiation; and potential difference.

The central problem that faces the school system this year is the identity of the curriculum in terms of the real-needs in the intellectual, emotional, spiritual and physical senses - of all young people who are entering an adult world that is more complex and potentially hostile, than any transitional environment faced by the young this century.

It is in this context, and no other,

that the Secondary Science Curriculum Review has to be placed for it will be argued that the content of school science teaching today is not basically relevant to contemporary individuals and social needs. The sort of science I have described in label form above had a value, albeit conditional, in a world where the division of labour was sharply stratified and the purpose of the educational system fitted this stratification in the modern, technical and grammar school sense. We need to remember that much of the curriculum development in the last two decades has its roots firmly established in the tripartite division of schooling enshrined in the 1944 Education Act.

Thus we have a curriculum that values and reaffirms the grammar of the subject - be it geotropism or polymorphism - and an alternative curriculum that from time to time has sought somewhat pragmatically to interpret the ideas of modern science and technology in ways young people can understand. The problem is that the former curriculum with its emphasis on knowledge as knowledge has always been held in high esteem by professional and laymen alike. The curriculum of "Knowledge in Use" or "Knowledge and Capability" has, by and large, been undervalued and under resourced.

In the above paragraphs I have quite deliberately oversimplified and overstated the basic tensions on which the Secondary Science Curriculum Review rests. I have done this in order to highlight one important aspect of the background to the study that has now been established.

It is also worth noting that the Review has an interesting history for it arises from a series of informal discussions held as long ago as 1978. At that time the Association for Science Education - a co-sponsor of the Review - was producing its discussion document *Alternatives for Science Education* (published 1979) and the Inspectorate were finalising the *Primary Survey (Primary Education in England, 1978)* and the *Secondary Survey (Aspects of Secondary Education in England, 1979)*.

Concurrently and independently, the Science Committee of the Schools Council was reviewing its function and purpose. All three bodies were, therefore, considering the state of the nation's science education and it seemed appropriate to interrelate those discussions.

In July 1978 a small joint working party was established consisting of representatives of the three bodies. After five meetings the working party concluded that a case had to be made for an extended review of present curricular provision in science

education and a report was presented early in 1979 proposing the establishment of the present study. In due course funds were made available by the Schools Council and the Association for Science Education to support a five year "project". Given the unprecedented level of curriculum development in the last two decades, what is the aim and purpose of this further initiative? After all one only has to list the Schools Council and Nuffield Science Teaching Project "packages" to see that the full age range from five to eighteen plus has been covered.

A youngster today may well meet science 5/13; Nuffield Combined Science, School Council Integrated Science, and complete his, and more rarely her, education by taking Nuffield Physical Science in the sixth form. Others may meet the initiatives of the I.C.S.S. or the ASE - perhaps Science Horizons or Insight to Science or the LAMP project. In the background are many other projects and syllabuses that enliven the teaching of science - Project Technology, Working with Science, Engineering Science - not to forget the emerging disciplines of earth science, environmental science, social biology and science in society.

All this provides a rich and varied menu for teachers and their pupils, so why invent the Review with all the overtones of yet more curriculum materials? The answer is that the Secondary Science Curriculum Review is not basically a curriculum materials production project.

Instead it is concerned with determining an alternative framework for science studies in order to achieve one basic aim viz: the creation of a system of science courses which will enable all boys and girls - whatever their abilities and career intentions - to receive an appropriate scientific education. In short it is an attempt to convert the educational slogan "Science for All" into a practical reality.

Given this aim it is entirely appropriate that the Review should be established at this juncture. A series of important curriculum planning documents published since the "Great Debate" have all emphasized the critical importance of science studies in the core, common or protected element of the secondary school curriculum. This message can be traced through the sequence of DES papers that include *Education in Schools* (1979), *A Framework for the School Curriculum* (1980) and *The School Curriculum* (1981). The Inspectorate in *A View of the Curriculum* (1980) and the Schools Council in *The Practical Curriculum* (1981)

continued overleaf

NEW Film Catalogue
OUT NOW!

- Bigger and more competitive than ever and only £2.75
- 380 pages of complete synopses
- More than 2550 titles
- Caters for most tastes and interests
- All films available on free loan or hire - many on video cassette

To obtain your copy complete the coupon and post it to:

Catalogue Department
GUILD SOUND & VISION LIMITED
Woodston House Dundee Road Peterborough PE2 8PZ. Tel (0733) 831222

CATALOGUE £2.75

Please send me..... copy/ies of the Guild Film Catalogue for which I enclose my cheque/PO for £

NAME.....

Address.....

Postcode.....

Day.....

Month.....

Year.....

MEMBERSHIP £10.00 + VAT

Please send me a Member's Card of the Guild Film Library. I am enclosing my cheque/PO for £11.00 (£10.00 + £1.00 VAT)

NAME.....

Address.....

Postcode.....

Day.....

Month.....

Year.....

LIKE TO BECOME A MEMBER?

You don't need to be a Member of the Guild Film Library to borrow our films BUT if you are you qualify for:

- £2.00 off any film carrying a hire charge
- FREE 1981 Catalogue as advertised
- FREE supplements when published
- PRIORITY notification of availability of new titles
- ADVISORY SERVICE on video technology and developments

To enrol complete the appropriate part of the coupon and post it with your annual Membership fee

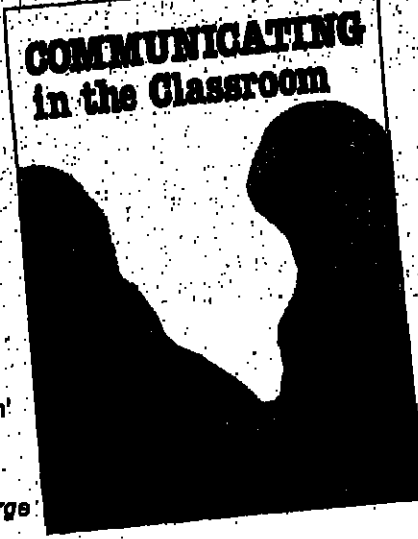
COMMUNICATING in the Classroom

Edited by Clive Sutton

Communication is as fundamental to learning as it is to teaching: a learner's own efforts to communicate what he or she understands can be the key to a better and quicker grasp of new ideas, whether in science, mathematics, geography or English. This book focuses on the ways in which pupils can be helped towards greater understanding through talking, writing, reading and listening, drawing many examples from the classroom to illustrate the most effective use of these activities. In so doing, it also exposes some of the professional dilemmas facing teachers today and provides a firm basis for those trying to establish a language-for-learning policy in their own schools.

Hodder & Stoughton
Hodder & Stoughton, Dunton Green, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1YY

CONTENTS:
Introduction: making sense of new ideas
Clive Sutton
Writing: how it is received
Peter Benton
Writing: how it is set
Owen Watkins
Talking: does it help?
Mike English
Talking: the teacher's role
Travis Kerry
Active reading and listening
Owen Watkins
Thinking about 'good English'
Roger Knight
The subject teacher in a multicultural school
Allen Jones and Norma George
Redefining a lesson
Clive Sutton
Appraising a textbook
Chris Dawson



Post the coupon below for an inspection copy (no stamp needed)

Please send me an inspection copy of

☐ Communicating in the Classroom: 26659 7

and also your current

☐ Education Catalogue

Name.....

School/college address.....

Postcode.....

Day.....

Month.....

Year.....

Hodder & Stoughton, FREEPOST, Dunton Green, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1YY

0 340 26659 7
October
Paperback £3.95

A technological flavour

By Terry Allsop and Brian Woolnough

It has become widely accepted that an introduction to technology should form a part of the education of all pupils.

Most recently, this has been stressed by the papers on the school curriculum produced by the DES (*The School Curriculum*) and by the Schools Council (*The Practical Curriculum*).

What there is less agreement about is what technology means in the context of schools — some use it as meaning a rather closed study of technical skills, others as an all-embracing theme which permeates all human endeavour.

Clarification is necessary as an introduction to any discussion of technology. For our purposes we interpret technology as having three important strands.

Primarily, technology is about problem solving, the open-ended design process, in which a problem is established and analysed, possible solutions considered, and the optimum solution selected, implemented and evaluated.

Secondly, technology involves the applications of science and craft in the world. Thirdly, technology relates to the impact that technological products and processes have on our lives — the implications of technology for society.

There are various ways in which technology is being introduced into the curriculum. Technology may be experienced through extra-curricular activities; in science, craft or hobbies clubs; and through science fairs or industrially sponsored competitions. Technology may be taught as a distinct subject for external examination

at various levels — Schools Council Modular Technology or JMB Engineering Science are interesting examples. Alternatively, other, more established subjects, may be modified and made more technological in outlook. In particular, craft and science lessons are readily susceptible to technological influences.

Much good technological activity has come through all of these ways, but in the rest of this article we will be considering only ways in which technology can be introduced through science teaching — an area we believe has much potential for development.

If we look at the different stages of the pupils' schooling, we can see how technology can be fitted into their science learning. At the primary school level much of the best science teaching is essentially technological, involving looking at the environment, asking questions, setting up projects and investigations, and taking a fundamentally open-ended and problem solving approach.

The Schools Council Science 5-13 project, the new Learning Through Science project, and the ASE's Alternative for Science Education, all advocate this approach. However, this approach requires confidence in a teacher, confidence to follow investigations into new areas, and some primary teachers are, or think they are, inexperienced in science.

Some, in the belief that they are teaching meaningful science, revert to the security of teaching scientific facts. We believe that most primary school teachers need not feel insecure

in teaching science. If treated as a problem solving activity, it matches closely the approach they would take naturally to other areas of the curriculum — often some of the best work seen at science fairs comes in projects done in primary schools.

At the 11 to 13 or 14 year old stage, there is a widespread commonality of present practice, with Nuffield Combined Science and Science for the Seventies, or very similar schemes holding sway. Although many schools are not dissatisfied with this package, we believe that there are serious deficiencies and missed opportunities in such a diet.

There is a good deal of evidence, especially from the work of Shaver and Adey (*Towards a Science of Science Teaching* — Heinemann) that the conceptual demands and structure of much of this work are inappropriate for the majority of pupils at this stage. This leads to the "practical sandwich" type of lesson often directed by the ubiquitous worksheet which occupies the pupil for the required length of time on activities frequently not assimilated.

Unnecessarily specific content at this stage leads teachers to feel constrained by pressures to "finish the syllabus" by the end of year two — then a quite unsuitable target. Though it is true that most pupils enjoy doing science at this stage, we would question whether such a convergent content based structure makes the most appropriate use of this time. Here, above all, is the opportunity for making science teaching more technological.

In Oxfordshire, as part of the "OERG Technology projects, we have been looking, with local science and craft teachers, at ways of making the 11-13 curriculum more technological. We have developed two types of input into the established science curriculum: "Projects" and "Topics". The "projects" are short, problem solving exercises which might be fitted into the course at different places to give experience of the open-ended technological process. The "topics" are larger teaching units which take existing topics taught in 11-13 science and suggest a teaching approach which brings out the three strands of technology from them.

These materials have been developed by local teachers over the past year, and will be considered and implemented by a wider range of teachers in the coming year. We believe that such inputs show how technological flavour can be given to existing science courses at this stage, and will add a necessary dimension.

Content and context combined reinforce this position. Not surprisingly the ASE presents a strong case for "science for all" in its discussion document *Alternatives for Science Education* (1979) and in its recently published, and eminently readable, policy statement *Education Through Science* (1981). Whilst the ASE publications discuss some of the theoretical and operational problems of an appropriate "science for all", no mechanism at present exists for converting what the editor of *The TES* describes as "the cracker mottoes" of planning documents into a workable and useful practical reality.

This problem was noted by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the DES in his address to the 1981 Education Conference of the ASE. In discussing the implications of *The School Curriculum* Mr Macfarlane noted that: "If all three traditional science subjects are taken up to sixteen, to the depth and with the coverage now required, in examinations syllabuses, other areas of the curriculum are likely to suffer. This is the fundamental dilemma facing us. I do not pretend there is a simple solution."

It would be simplistic to suggest, however, that the problem of "science for all" is that of fitting three subjects worth equivalent into one or possibly two slots in the option system. Solutions such as biological and physical science beg many of the issues of relevance and need alluded to above.

Combined science and unified science are merely words that hide conceptual and practical minefields. While present good practice and the rich archives of curriculum materials that are available will be plundered in the search for solutions there will also be a need for a radical re-conceptualization of the role of science studies in general education.

The Secondary Science Curriculum Review will therefore be concerned with the totality of the secondary curriculum and, inevitably, in the conflict of values that will arise as



John Goodman, Warden explains the ecology of Mallydams Wood to boys from Alpha Preparatory School. See "Fungus and Pickled Forest" on opposite page.

The problems of adding technological inputs to science lessons at the 14-16 age range are greater, because of external exam pressures, but not insuperable. The applications of science are well integrated into many science courses for all abilities, though less so for the more able O level candidates than for the less able, who are becoming increasingly well catered for in such courses as Science at Work and Open Science. The social implications of science are less in evidence, perhaps because of the reluctance of many science teachers to get involved with such divergent, complex problems, though the work of Science in Society, and SISCON in Schools may soon be used as sources of material for the 14-16 age range.

The third, and fundamental strand of technology, the problem solving process, are sadly missing from courses at this stage, and most practical work is very tightly structured and stereotyped. It is clearly not easy to find the time and the organization to introduce open ended, problem solving exercises at this stage. Perhaps such work being incorporated into the new structured technology courses will prove, by good practice, an example with science teachers may wish to follow.

At the sixth form level the A level science courses contain some, but not many, technological aspects. Again, much practical work consists of sterile, closed, exercises. It is a great pity that more science teachers do not feel able to fit projects or investigations into their courses, whether as an unexamined or as an examined part of the course, as is

required for Nuffield A level physics and biology.

Few who have seen the quality of the work done by sixth formers in the science projects and investigations can doubt the immense value and quality of work it produces. Especially when compared with so much standard practical work, it is clear that the sixth formers are experiencing "being a real scientist" through this approach.

It is heartening to see Ingle and Jennings advocating this project approach so strongly in their recent book (*Science in Schools* — which way now? NFER). We too share their belief that "through experience of pursuing open-ended scientific problems, pupils would gain a better and more founded view of the nature of scientific inquiry and of the relation of science to technology than they would from a structured course which limits investigation to a carefully controlled and even contrived heuristic."

The OERG Technology project is a research project based at the Oxford University Department of Educational Studies, funded by the DES, looking at the problems and possibilities of introducing technology into the school curriculum. OERG, Oxford Education Research Group, represents a style of cooperative working on school-based research questions with personnel involved from the university, the I.E.A. and the schools.

Terry Allsop and Brian Woolnough are both members of the University of Oxford Department of Educational Studies.

Stretching situation

Gillian Thomas reports on a science summer school for able children.

Pencil really does wash whiter, according to the results of a project on detergents by Martin Green and Julia Faulkner, both 12-year-olds in their first year at comprehensives in Warwickshire.

They were among 68 "highly able" children specially selected to attend a science summer school at Warwick University in July. It was the third to be organized there by Dr Peter Screen, Senior Lecturer in Science Education.

The school is the highlight of the activities of the ESTEAM project — Enrichment Science and Technology for Exceptionally Able and Motivated Pupils — which involved science teachers in 22 Coventry and Warwickshire schools. It was set up because of the concern of Dr Screen and colleagues in the two LEAs about whether teachers were fully aware of the needs of the ablest children.

The summer school takes place over two weeks each year. The first is attended by first-year pupils in Coventry, who are 11 to 12 years old; and the second by pupils in Warwickshire, also first-years but aged 12 to 13. These are selected by a specially devised test on ability and motivation.

Under the direction of Mr John Purcell, who has a three-year research fellowship at the university, and science teachers from each of the 11 schools involved, the Warwickshire children tackled ambitious projects on fibres. These included measuring the strength and elongation of yarns, methods of flameproofing, polymerization, wool shrinkage, the identification and insulating properties of fabrics and papermaking in the context of the energy crisis.

In addition there was a visit to Comstock for a lecture on polymers and to see the manufacturing and research processes. By contrast another day was spent at Upton

Fields, a local nature reserve for group field-work in biology on pond life and habitats.

As the children reported on their week's work to an audience of staff and parents during the closing session on Friday evening, they left no doubt as to its value.

A week off school was of course welcome in itself. But, in addition, it had been a unique opportunity to work in very small groups with a tutor on studies that had been carefully designed to stimulate interest in scientific methods. Most had also gone on to draw conclusions from their discoveries.

Thus, the children had been stretched in a way which is usually impossible in the classroom situation. However it is to the teachers themselves that the summer schools are particularly directed.

"They are primarily a vehicle for in-service training and our aim is twofold", explains Mr Mike Wild, Science Advisor for Warwickshire. "By getting them to work closely with able children we hope to make teachers more aware of their needs and potential."

"In a science class, it is not easy to watch for all levels of ability at the same time. At the school they can try out fresh approaches and exchange ideas with colleagues, as well as with the children themselves."

"We also want to help teachers to be able to identify these children in their own classes, so their talents do not get ignored or neglected."

It was the realization that science potential was not always being adequately encouraged which led to the setting up of ESTEAM three years ago. For it, Dr Screen brought together local biologists, chemists and physicists and they now meet fortnightly on Saturday mornings.

They organize fieldwork, lectures, experiments, and visits for the children and are producing enrichment material — like project sheets, book-

lets and experiment details — to extend the depth of the core curriculum. Currently about 10 per cent of the science teachers in Coventry and Warwickshire are involved though they hope to draw in more and more.

However, some headmasters and teachers in other subject areas do not favour the idea. In particular the summer school inevitably imposes an extra burden on the staff who remain behind in school as it needs one science teacher to accompany three pupils.

There are accusations too of elitism, and criticism that the schools put an added drain on already strained resources. In fact, they are principally funded by Encyclopaedia Britannica, while BP has provided 40,000 for John Purcell to direct ESTEAM overall.

In addition, the Department of Industry has just approved a grant of £12,000 to cover a research post for the development of further enrichment material for able 11 to 13-year-olds.

All the teachers at this year's school welcomed the opportunity it had provided to work in depth with keen, able pupils, most of whom were particularly interested in science though they had been chosen primarily for their general ability.

"It has been an insight into what distinguishes them from their peers", commented Ms Jean Bayliss, Head of Biology at Manor Park School near Warwick. "The week has certainly made me more aware of how to identify the ablest children in a class and appreciate what their potential might be."

"Undoubtedly, they have a greater ability than most to discuss problems and come up with the answers to open-ended questions. Equally, I have come to recognize their limitations and that there are dangers in stretching them beyond their emotional development."

Fungus and pickled forest

Maurice Pickering visits Mallydams Wood

Fungus and pickled forest are not the latest in macro-biotic breakfast foods, but just two of the ingredients that go to make Mallydams an exciting place for budding ecologists. Mallydams Wood (no one knows how the name was derived) is a 60-acre site for a field centre and nature reserve owned and run by the RSPCA. It lies in a sheltered ghyll about three miles east of Hastings and within easy reach of the sea. Since 1962 the wood has been managed by the warden, Mr John Goodman, in an effort, now beginning to bear fruit, to create a variety of habitats within the general framework.

The fact that he has introduced a number of exotic plants might upset the purist, but there is no doubt it has increased the diversity and Goodman argues it is more typical of the British eco-system as we find it in any base. Certainly it puts a keen edge on your observation.

Close by is the well known Pett Level with the old Royal Military Canal and pools. Below the cliffs is the submerged, or brackish, pickled forest as Goodman calls it, within the forest zone.

Enthusiastic as every teacher knows, works wonders with children and with Goodman round it's infectious. In 10 minutes he has every-one's eyes, ears and nose alerted in a perpetual detection exercise that produces a bagful of specimens for the laboratory. There is always participation. Six boys hold hands to circle the bole of a great beech and are then spread out to demonstrate the path while someone produces a seed for comparison.

He introduces the winter feeding table as the "supermarket". We find fungus, leaf hoppers, badger sign, giant rhubarb, glow worms and a wolf spider. He creates the microscope reveals the exploding of fern sporangia and the astronomic numbers of spores released.

The seashore party returns, somewhat damp, with a similar bag of trophies to sort into trays, magnifier boxes or slide sections. They have bits of stone, shells, weed and a jar of lively looking gunge from a rocky pool. There is a quiz and a barrage of questions, some of which turn out to be very searching, but always, what, how, why, when and where?

If your class is well behaved, you may be lucky enough to be introduced to the guests. There is a small wild life treatment unit tucked safely away behind the warden's house. Juvenile or injured birds and mammals are nursed here until they are fit to fend for themselves again. Badger, fox, owl, kestrel and gulls were current inmates, not to mention of a tame wood pigeon who refuses to leave. Mr Goodman illustrates the point that badgers like honey by an anecdote about how his badger on a lead began to dig out a nest one evening but he got the blame from an enraged swarm.

So much biological information is locked up in our specialists and their scientific journals. You cannot expect to get far in a few hours, but what Mallydams has to offer is practical and will undoubtedly inspire some to a vocational interest.

I believe the current upsurge of popular interest in nature as exemplified by Bellamy, Attenborough and the rest, will eventually have with it important social consequences. This is not just a matter of understanding and appreciating the natural world, but of recognizing its value as a resource.

out us but stems in part from reaction against ruthless exploitation and disregard of the biosphere.

True, some get bees in their bonnets and go to extremes, but that is their response to a deaf ear. True also that nature eventually heals the wounds of mechanised homo sapiens but that is no excuse for the unintelligent short term viewpoint.

Now and then the matter comes to boiling point, though the issue is usually partial and frequently unsupported by accurate data so that little rational argument is presented.

The need for a widespread and general appreciation of how we depend on the biosphere for our continued existence, and of how resources can be converted without depletion, may become paramount for the next century. Already there are signs of urgency and man must learn to understand the workings of his planet. Exposure of people like John Goodman and to places like Mallydams is particularly valuable for teachers and pupils in this respect.

As you might expect, the warden and his staff are totally adaptable about the short courses they offer. Children's courses are usually for one day during which they like to cope with a maximum of 30 plus two adults. The basic menu is woodland, seashore or freshwater ecology, but this can be varied by arrangement.

There is youth hostel standard accommodation for 11 at the centre, which permits the running of two or three-day courses for senior pupils and adults. Fees are too small to worry about but bookings are dealt with by the Director of Studies, Mrs C. F. Hunt, at Brighthelm 72177. A donation of £1000 would be welcome.

HANDBOOKS FOR SCIENCE STUDENTS

"A" Level Physics
M Chapple
Vol I;

336 pp 2nd edition £2.25

Vol II;

240 pp 2nd edition £2.25

Vol III;

288 pp 2nd edition £2.50

"O" Level Physics
2nd edition
M Chapple
272 pp £1.75

Basic Botany
Claire Skellern &
Paul Rogers
208 pp £2.25

Basic Biology
P.T. Marshall
176 pp £1.50

M&E HANDBOOKS contain detailed information stripped of unnecessary padding, making each title a comprehensive self-sufficient course. There are Progress Tests at the end of each chapter, text-referenced for easy checking, and an appendix which advises on examination technique. HANDBOOKS are ideal for pre-examination revision.



Teachers and lecturers may send for inspection copies of any of the above titles. Write for the FREE M&E Handbook list and syllabus guide to Macdonald & Evans Ltd., Dept. TES1, FREEPOST, Plymouth PL5 2BR (no postage stamp needed if posted in the UK).

Biology — Advanced Level
P T Marshall
384 pp £3.25

Chemistry for "O" Level
George Usher
240 pp £1.75

Human & Social Biology
George Usher
266 pp £2.00

Organic Chemistry
W Templeton
368 pp £2.95

Principles of Physical Chemistry
J M Gross & B Wiseall
512 pp £3.25

EARTHWATCH CHARLES SHEFFIELD

A stunningly beautiful collection of images of the Earth from space... Flipping through the pages of *Earthwatch* is the next best thing to a private ride in the Shuttle. My one complaint is that there isn't more of it! roll on volume two! New Scientist.

£10.00: 160 full colour pages 12 1/2 x 9 1/2
Sidgwick & Jackson, 1 Tavistock Chambers, Bloomsbury Way London WC1A 2SG

New

Nelson announce —

BIOLOGY FOR LIFE

MBV Roberts

A major new text for students taking CSE and O-level examinations.

Following the success of his highly acclaimed A-level text, *Biology: A Functional Approach*, Michael Roberts has now written a much requested book, *Biology for Life*, for students taking O-level and CSE examinations.

Biology for Life covers all aspects of O-level and CSE biology courses in a readable, enjoyable and straightforward manner. The text is clearly structured, a factor which makes it easy to use, and it is extremely well illustrated with approximately 400 line drawings and photographs.

Biology has been related to everyday life thus making it a subject which will be of use to students after they leave school.

0-17-448081-4 £3.95

Money saving value packs are available.

Why not send for an inspection copy? Simply complete the coupon and post to the address given. No stamp is needed.

Please send me an inspection copy of *Biology for Life* 0-17-448081-4

Name _____

School _____

Address _____

LEA _____

Nelson

Post to: The Promotions Department, FREEPOST, Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., Nelson House, Mayfield Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 4BR



Longman Micro Software

A new imprint which has been set up to provide a source of reliable, fully tested and fully documented educational software.

*** Ready now:**
WARWICK SCIENCE SIMULATIONS:
Biology Pack 1
CHEMDATA

*** In preparation:**
WARWICK SCIENCE SIMULATIONS:
Biology Packs 2 and 3
Physics Packs 1 and 2

Further titles are under consideration. Write NOW for a brochure and official order form to:

Duncan Beal,
Longman Micro Software,
Longman Group Resources Unit,
33-35 Tanner Row,
York (Ref TES)

programs with a purpose

STOP PRESS

Longman now publish the Computers in the Curriculum Project materials... LOOK OUT for further announcements!

You won't find a livelier CSE biology course!

We mean it. *Biology for You* is the liveliest CSE Biology course ever published. It has a low, controlled reading age, of course. But it's also compulsively readable. We haven't dared to count exactly how many illustrations there are — certainly over a thousand in the two volumes together. And the two books are completely integrated so that they support and strengthen each other. Judge for yourself. Ask for your inspection copy now by returning the coupon.

Please send me my inspection copy of *Biology for You Book 1*

Name _____

School _____

Address _____

To: Janie Nicholas, Hutchinson Education, FREEPOST 5, London W1E 4QZ. (No stamp needed).

extra Science and the Social Conflict

"It can be downright offensive to attribute to science an academic neutrality... Joan Solomon introduces the SISCON-in-Schools Project."

Nowadays we are all for socially relevant science. Every new science syllabus boasts that it contributes to an understanding of "technology-based living", or "the social implications of science".

Best of all, two sixth-form syllabuses have recently emerged which are explicitly devoted to this worthy theme — *Science and Society*, from the Association for Science Education and from SISCON (Science in a Social Context). And yet, hardly has the applause died down than critical voices are heard (The TES March 13). Why should there be conflict over so worthy a project? What is the difficulty?

Both are one year courses for mature pupils, aged 17 and upwards, whether science-biased, arts-biased or those who simply stay on for one year to complete their education.

Clearly, these are courses for those who are beyond the age of compulsory education, those who might be out-at-work or out-of-work, those near voting age, all citizens of our complex community whose inheritance includes a range of thorny social problems. For them the conflicts need not be hidden.

Sixth-form General Studies have had a chequered history. As long ago as 1959 the Crowther Report advocated that between a quarter and a third of teaching time in the sixth form should be devoted to broadening themes. Although this has often been little more than a pious hope, the arguments for such studies continue to be heard. Twenty years on the Keohane Report spoke eloquently, "a truly liberal education, aiming to help pupils understand how society works and decide what part they can play in it, has the sort of relevance we are after."

Gone are the days when civics for the sixth form meant learning about parliamentary procedure and local government meetings. The new civics must include the background to such science-based problems as the energy crisis, the microprocessor revolution and the testing of drugs because they affect all our lives. As Petersen put it in *The Future of the Sixth Form* "every sixth former needs and wants to develop his capacity for interpreting his environment... not merely to understand it, they want to operate within it, they want, in some respects at least, to be able to change it."

Here is the crunch of the problem. To teach science and society materials so that they inspire involvement, even social criticism, can be unfamiliar to the point of being frightening. Yet, for such general studies courses, nothing else will do.

The traditional approach assumes that science is neutral and that, where there are facts to be learnt, the experts should be called in to light the way with their scholarship and authority.

In science, we are used to accepted, consensual theories; neither, Ohm's Law nor cellular respiration can be matters of fervent individual opinion. How convenient it would be if only our scientific notables could expound the "correct view" on the social problems of science in the same straightforward way!

The studies of IQ and race, and the development of nuclear warfare show the absurdity of such a detached view-point. It can be downright offensive to attribute to science an academic neutrality pronounced on our human problems as though they were so much accumulated and verifiable data. These new courses are bound to include open-ended questions where even the experts differ. We may not be used to such dilemmas



A fourth-year in a London Comprehensive testing metals with acid. This generation will inherit a range of thorny social problems when they leave school

within our normal science lessons, but are they really so foreign to education as a whole?

The SISCON-in-Schools project has had to face all these problems. As an off-shoot of an association of university and polytechnic teachers in this "science studies" field the organisers know about some of the pitfalls. A series of articles by different prestigious experts would not do. As practising school teachers they could see some of the difficulties as well as the advantages.

They needed to suggest that this was a serious field for structured study as well as for opinion. They also knew that strong feelings and budding political affiliations could be expected to bubble to the surface and that the very topicality of the issues meant that their outcome could not possibly be predicted.

The method that SISCON has adopted is to approach each topic from a historical standpoint in order to lend the study a valuable element of perspective before studying the modern issues. The early development of steam engines, for example, was stimulated by much the same search for economy in the consumption of fuel as faces us today. Nineteenth century public health in Britain mirrored many of the problems of the Third World — infected drinking water, infant mortality and deficiency diseases.

There are also a daunting array of different discipline areas to be touched upon: history, sociology, economics, technology, medicine and geography as well as all three of the traditional school sciences. Does this call for a modern, Socratic? As one diffident teacher put it "How do we stay on top?" The answer is not only that we cannot, indeed we need not. We teach different materials, arranged in eight different units, give the outline for study; it is the pupils who then use articles from newspapers or from the television, to put flesh on these bare bones. Many teachers do enjoy learning with their pupils in the struggle to evaluate evidence from various sources and to form opinions. The tables can be firmly overturned once the individual projects are begun and each pupil has the chance to take over and vaunt his or her new-found knowledge.

"How do you avoid indoctrination?" we are often asked. This course cannot evade contentious issues such as birth-control, abortion, the placement of funds for research, warfare or nuclear power, and we do want to encourage students to see themselves as concerned and thinking citizens. We can be sure that some of our opinions will not match our own; how should we react to the vociferous pupil who drowns discussion with his or her own loud polemics?

Must the "neutral chairman" just sit by in pallid and unconvincing imitation of an arbitrator? Experience shows that it is perfectly possible to combine respect for the enthusiasms of our pupils with the role of a real thinking adult. If none could be found to demonstrate both involvement and freedom from dogmatism it would be a sad day for the ideals of democracy and education.

The aim of this course is to exhibit science as an endeavour which is deeply rooted in the society which uses it. The teaching units cover a wide variety of topics: the interaction of man and nature; the nature of scientific theories, technology, invention and industry; evolution; the atomic bomb; energy, health food and population; and space fiction and conflict. For the purposes of the A and O level examination only, some of these are chosen for study in addition to a special, individually selected project topic. The materials are being tried out in some 20 schools and revised in the light of teaching experience.

One of the great advantages of science and society studies is that they combine, in such glorious measure, both fact and feeling. For those with a tendency to waffle of declaim there is the discipline of scientific fact and economic data; the working of a nuclear reactor, the proportions of research and development spent in different fields of research. For the too-rare science student there are the more affective areas, respect for different customs — why should the less developed countries have to eat soya beans? — and personal responsibilities which can transcend the urge to simply "push back the frontiers" of scientific knowledge at any cost. Above all there is the rare opportunity to combine the pupils of our new sixth forms into a group where a diversity of academic preference and ability is a real asset to truly continual learning.

SISCON-in-Schools Project, School of St David & St Katherine, London, N8

Back at the drawing board

Alex Johnstone makes a case for recent research results to be included in the planning of "science for all" courses.

In the core section of the Munn proposals for the secondary curriculum in Scottish schools there is provision for some kind of science for all pupils up to the age of 16. However, few would suggest that the existing science courses: integrated science for years one and two and O Grade for years three and four, would be suitable to meet the needs of all (or even any) pupils during the period of compulsory secondary education.

Much ingenuity has been expended upon these courses and much more is now being devoted to the development of Foundation Science for the least able group of third and fourth formers. Hopefully, in the not too distant future work will blossom on the General and Credit courses completing a bottom to top curriculum development in science education. But how are these courses going to be any more effective than the existing ones?

By adding the twin seasonings of "relevance" and "enjoyment" the mixtures may be made more palatable to the pupils and teachers, but will the pupils who will be obliged to follow these courses learn anything of lasting value?

During the years since these earlier courses were written a considerable amount of educational research has been done within the sciences to investigate blockages to learning. It would repay curriculum writers to take cognisance of the results. It is easy to dismiss educational research as irrelevant and academic and to depend upon the hunches of well

seasoned teachers who "really know how pupils tick". But all the curricular developments of the past 20 years have been in the hands of such teachers and some disasters have resulted. Probably the worst of these, the original Nuffield courses, were so unsuitable for Britain that they had to be exported to countries abroad. The Scottish Integrated Science in its earlier forms was similarly exported.

Now that we are back at the drawing board, perhaps the researchers have a contribution to make. I am not suggesting that theirs should be the only contribution, but that a blend of empirical study and experience might have a chance of success where previous efforts have proved to be inadequate.

In the remainder of this article I should like to outline a few areas of research from which useful guidance might be sought by the curriculum writers.

Work done in Britain and elsewhere has revealed very clearly that pupils come to science with quite strong preconceptions or "alternative frameworks". These are picked up from experience, conversation, peer groups and parents. When pupils are presented with a phenomenon in science they interpret it in terms of their own preconceptions and often teachers are quite unaware that they have done so. (Not only is this observed in pupils but also in teachers, teaching outside their own discipline).

A narrow necked tin has a balloon fitted over the outlet; the tin is heated and the balloon expands. The

pupil explanation often is that hot air rises and fills the balloon. Explanations in terms of particle theory may well be written in the pupil's notes, but he holds on to his own "better and simpler" explanation. It is to be hoped that teachers aware of this would present the experiment with the tin held upside down "to allow the hot air to fall". This would help the pupil to dismantle his "hot air rises" explanation before taking on a particulate picture. This is but one small example of a large amount of material which researchers have uncovered and which might affect the way that new material is presented.

A second area of research which has a strong bearing upon the learning of science has been carried out mainly in Scotland. We have turned our attention to the "holy ground" of practical work. It is a well embedded doctrine of science education that practical work must be an essential element of it and the more practical a pupil does himself the better. There has been a great deal of talk about discovery learning (albeit guided discovery) and the mythical Chinese proverb has often been quoted "I hear and I forget, I see and I remember, I do and I understand". The research evidence in support of this is obvious by its absence. What is known is that pupils enjoy practical work as a break from the more didactic exercises, but the amount of cognitive learning which takes place during practical work is disappointingly small.

Certain hand skills are fostered but little else. The research evidence

indicates that the transmission weakness is almost certainly the consequence of the traditional shape of practical work which results in information overload. Before and during an experiment the pupil receives written, verbal and even pictorial instructions. He has to recall from long-term memory names of equipment and materials referred to, recall earlier theory and skills (manual, graphical and computational).

The experiment itself adds to the load by providing its own information: visual, aural, tactile etc. The total effect of this is to obscure what the experiment is trying to teach. The working memory is of limited capacity and for many experiments (some beguilingly simple at first sight) this capacity is overloaded. The pupil is forced to take refuge in a number of tactics to reduce the overload, most of which are conducive to inefficient learning.

● He may treat the experiment like a recipe, clause by clause, thus pressing his nose so close to the "bark" that he cannot see the "tree"; and far less the "wood".

● He may be frantically, but randomly, busy getting nowhere.

● He may blindly copy others who appear to know where they are going.

● He may volunteer to take on the role of recorder and allow his neighbour to do the actual work.

All teachers of any experience will have seen some or all of these phenomena in a practical class, but may not have seen them as a consequence of information overload.

To avoid the pupils being forced into these tactics, teachers and curriculum planners can take action to prevent overload in the first place by way in which experiments are designed. One small example might suffice to make the point.

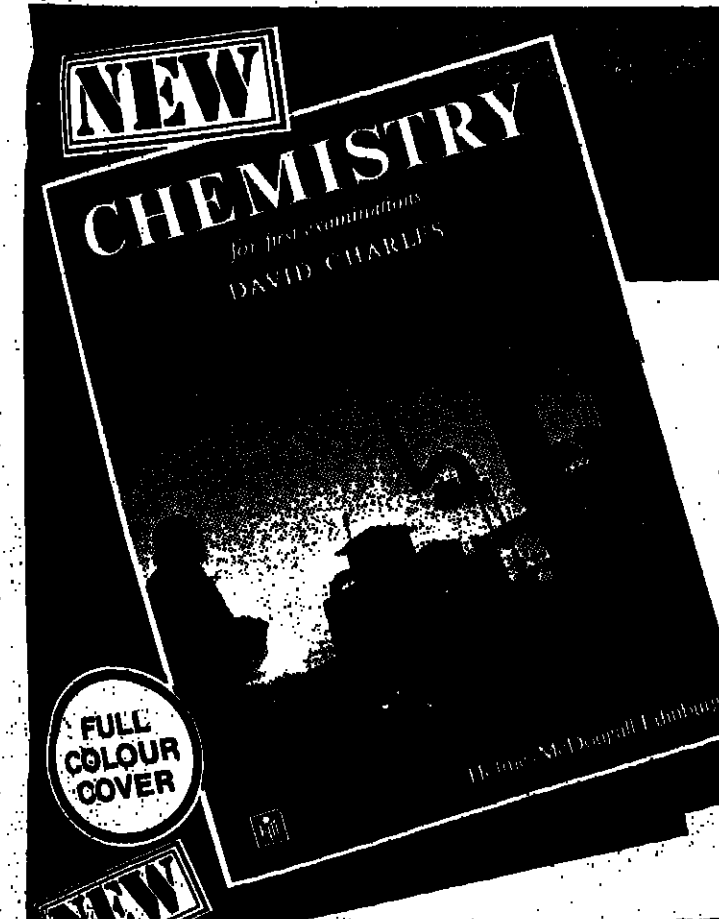
In junior classes the first introduction to acids and bases is now done using pH paper. The pupil has to test various substances with it, compare the colour with a dubious set of standards to arrive at a number which has no meaning. The pupil is told to categorise substances giving a pH value less than seven as acid, seven as neutral and greater than seven as basic. He is informed that the smaller the number the more acidic it is. The more inquisitive pupil might have the temerity to ask the meaning of pH. He then has to be fobbed off with a promise that he will find out later or, a teacher who tries to explain, rapidly gets the pupil bogged down in $p = \text{power}$, $H = \text{hydrogen ion concentration}$, and the load becomes impossible.

Why not revert to litmus paper? The information load dwindles to easily manageable proportions in one stroke.

Many experiments have been examined and their effectiveness measured after the load has been reduced and very encouraging results have been obtained.

In a short article like this it is impossible to touch on more than these two potentially valuable research areas but I hope that a case has been made for the inclusion of researchers, or those who are conversant with the research which has been done, in the teams who are seeking solutions to the problems of providing "science for all".

Dr A. H. Johnstone is Senior Lecturer in the Chemistry Department, University of Glasgow.



CHEMISTRY QUESTION MASTER T.I.M. Davidson

A new selection of O level chemistry multiple-choice questions in Pressure-Fax Sprintmaster form. Book 1 is arranged topic by topic and Book 2 provides a random selection. Both books contain over 300 questions each.

The answers appear in non-reproducing form.
Book 1 (Autumn 1981) 0 7157 1888-6
Book 2 (Autumn 1981) 0 7157 1887-4

Holmes McDougall
The Teachers' Publisher

CHEMISTRY

for first examinations
Volume 2 of our SCIENCE SERIES.

CHEMISTRY for first examinations is the ideal text book for all CSE Chemistry examination syllabuses.

Priority has been given to readability and clear pictorial explanations, many in the form of flow diagrams.

The ninety two topics in two colour, double-page spread format are divided into eight units — Making a Start, Salts, Elements, Atoms, Important Compounds, Energy, Materials, Calculations.

There are examination questions at the end of each unit.
£2.95 each

SCIENCE SERIES

SCIENCE Don Marchant 0 7157 1891-2	CHEMISTRY David Charles 0 7157 1889-0
PHYSICS David Davies and David McCullough 0 7157 1890-2 (late 1981)	BIOLOGY Tony Adams and Chris Gayford 0 7157 1890-4 (late 1981)

ORDER FORM

Please tick for inspection Copies

CHEMISTRY ☐ SCIENCE ☐ PHYSICS ☐ BIOLOGY ☐
Please tick for copies On Approval CHEMISTRY QUESTION MASTER 1 ☐ 2 ☐

Return to: Holmes McDougall Ltd, FREEPOST, Edinburgh EH6 0JL (no stamp needed)

Name _____

School _____

Holmes McDougall Limited, Allander House,
137-141 Leith Walk, Edinburgh EH6 8NS 031-554 9444.

extra

Science in Men's Society

Compiled by members of the Fawcett Society

The 1970s witnessed two major concerns developing within science education: that science should be presented as socially interactive and that girls (who were seen as disadvantaged by lack of science qualifications) should become more involved in science and technology.

Several research studies suggest that, if applications of science and its social relevance were integrated into science courses, more girls might find these more attractive. It looked as if by meeting the first concern we might find solutions for the second. In this context, the ASE "Science in Society" project materials were eagerly anticipated.

The materials became widely available in the early part of 1981. They take three forms: a teacher's guide, containing a possible order of presentation for an A/O course, hints for handling discussion and a considerable amount of data; a set of 12 booklets (readers), containing papers written by eminent doctors, scientists, industrialists, engineers and others and eight stimulation exercises.

It is with the readers that the

following criticism is chiefly concerned, as these are the materials that will be placed in the hands of the pupils for them to read, reflect upon and discuss.

With eminence as a criterion it is perhaps not surprising that women are few among authors of the papers (only five among 90 names). On the other hand, of 239 people mentioned as contributing to development of the course, only 24 are obviously women (55 names carrying initials only have largely been identified as male). This, of itself, would not have been an issue, but, as one reads the booklets, it becomes very clear that they were written by men, from a peculiarly male perspective on life, with boys in mind. The inclusion of more women at the development stage might have enabled the project to recognize that roughly half of the population, at school or among adults, is female.

The pattern is set early on. The teacher's guide recommends that the course should start with students' own homes and families: "The course is concerned with their society, so it seems essential that students

should feel involved from the outset". After a preliminary raising of questions, the pupils are referred to an historical paper: "Homes and Families in Society, 1760-1980" (K6). To cover the field a number of men of typical wealth or poverty are taken.

We begin with Richard Clark: well-off country gentleman in 1760 (why not the Clark family?). After five paragraphs we learn that he has a wife, for her dress is described, and the fact that "his waistcoat is lovingly embroidered in silk by his womenfolk".

One real woman appears - Mrs Hannah Glasse, whose *The Art of Cookery made Plain and Easy* had appeared in 1747, and there are interesting extracts from her book. But this is not used as it could have been as the basis for a brief paragraph on the range of household crafts and versatility needed by a busy country housewife in the mid-eighteenth century.

Everywhere in the domestic scene, Richard Clark appears on his own: "Hob grates were available to Richard Clark by 1760." (What did Mrs Clark sit by?)

In the country, Richard Clark's servants carried away the slops. "The servants were probably hired by Mrs Clark."

The education of sons has its paragraph. What was or was not available to girls has no mention at all. Tom Smith follows: country labourer in 1760, though his circumstances and style of life are at the other end of the scale, he is presented in precisely the same way, a male with a female adjunct: "Candles were too expensive for Tom Smith."

"Farm workers like Tom lived largely on vegetables..." (What did Mrs Smith eat?)

"The one fire in Tom's house was in the living room; and here his wife cooked. He burnt wood..." etc.

It is hard to compress into a few paragraphs the enormous changes which took place during the eighteenth century and altered the lives of Tom Smith and his fellows. (Why not "the Smiths and fellow families of labourers"?)

Robert Clark: factory owner in the 1870s, though once again a married man (for his house has nurseries) lives in the same male-encapsulated fashion as Richard a century before: "Robert Clark's choice of furniture and domestic equipment..."

"Robert Clark yielded nothing to his great-grandfather in his appetite."

"In his kitchen Robert could afford more modern equipment..."

Not surprisingly when another woman appears, it is Mrs Beeton whose *Household Management* was published in 1861. As with eighteenth century Mrs Glasse, brief extracts from her book appear, but no indication of the immensity of her achievement producing the book at 25 amid constant child bearing. As for Robert's womenfolk, we learn only that they were "corsetted" and "suffered from the vapours". From 1870 onwards girls' education was to show rapid advances. Its only mention here is a sentence on governesses.

William Smith: factory hand in the 1870s had long hours of work and "pay barely enough to provide his family with food". Did his wife or children work? There is no mention. Moreover - "The spectres haunting the mind of the workman were now (1870s) unemployment, sickness or old age. No welfare state shielded him from them. Has the writer never heard of working women, or of unemployed women, or of the threat of the workhouse hung over the whole family?"

In bringing the account to an end it is suggested that stratification into different occupational/social groups has largely disappeared. "The workman, but if you look round in a busy street it is not easy to know whether you are looking at a doctor, a miner, a farmworker, a plumber, a shopkeeper, a company director, or an open-necked parson. It may be harder to recognize their wives - or to know who owns which car." For whom has the scene been set? Certainly not for the girls. They learn yet again that men and boys are important and their role is subsidiary and weak, not worthy of comment.

Things do not improve. Medicine and health is recommended an early place in the course. Various readers are relevant to this topic. In "Disease and the Doctor", the latter is presented as male, while the nurse is female. One exception is the anaesthetist "the career is particularly suitable for ladies who wish to keep in contact with hospital medicine while raising a family as the work can be provided on a sessional basis". The author then goes on to comment coyly that "A striking feature of anaesthetists is that they are invariably a small group of children". (The main purpose of coming to school will be to interact with larger groups of children and to do things impossible at home, such as playing cricket). Moreover, "The whole concept of 'going to work' could change. While it is unlikely that the majority of people would be happy working at home..." (L5)



First year science in a London comprehensive. Research studies show that socially relevant science is attractive to girls.

"Most are women who need to get home to cook their husbands' tea" (115). Reference in another paper is made to "people who work with your father..." and to "people involved in production... your father, perhaps?" (H6).

In looking ahead to the future the question of whether we need fewer men and more money is raised. We read that "the American farmer has become so efficient that one man feeds 60 people". All those tiny data banks are male - the doctor, the driver in a traffic jam, and the HP rep dialling the shopkeeper's order. But in education we read that "the introduction to science, geography and history will be done at home under the supervision of a kindly, retired lady who has been assigned to a small group of children", and "The main purpose of coming to school will be to interact with larger groups of children and to do things impossible at home, such as playing cricket".

Moreover, "The whole concept of 'going to work' could change. While it is unlikely that the majority of people would be happy working at home..." (L5)

Papers which largely escape criticism are those which focus on things rather than people, such as music resources, crop production and energy. But among others there are notable exceptions to the general use of the male pronoun, where authors take care to use plurals or other constructions which avoid commitment to gender pronouns, eg Dr Jean Bainbridge (B4) and C. J. Bell (14).

Most of the readers, however, represent the most subtle form of sexual discrimination. It is clear that the persons writing the different papers are generally not guilty of being deliberately sexist and could reasonably claim they had only used the commonly accepted linguistic conventions of the day and yet the sex role stereotypes are strongly transmitted. There are no images of women other than mother, housewife, nurse or anaesthetist for girl readers.

The man is promoted as "action man". He does research; he manages; he develops programmes; runs companies; steers courses through crises and setbacks; he combats; he fights, cajoles, persuades, inspires; he markets, produces, excites; he governs huge resources of men and equipment; he leads and organizes; he employs; he runs large businesses; he is also the small and medium employer; he is concerned for his health, his enjoyment and his surroundings to enhance the quality of his life on his planet.

While the presentation is not malicious, it displays a massively insensitive and arrogant male interpretation of "science in society". There is much in the course that is stimulating and exciting so that it is doubly sad that the ASE, which supports its own Girls and Physical Science sub-committee, did not detect and correct the bias the booklets so strongly convey.

The Fawcett Society, Education sub-committee, Anne Walton, Betty Schaff, Diana St John, Judith Parry, Gwen Owen, Diane Montgomery, Winifred Lyon, Ann Lydon, Audrey Jones, Erida Hutchinson, Jan Harding, Ruth Fawcett.

extra

Practical work is not enough

"What about the heads?" asks Clive Sutton

There is a very strong tradition in British science teaching that practical work is vital.

"For it seems that knowledge got by the head alone is often fleeting; whereas when the head and hand learn together, the power of keeping is strengthened."

F. Guthrie, *Practical Physics*, 1885 "I do, and I understand" was certainly not just a slogan of the Nuffield era. However, doing does not always lead to understanding, and a particular professional problem at the moment concerns the quality of thinking that accompanies practical work. All that ticker tape, all those worksheets for misnamed "experiments" in which the procedure was thought out entirely by someone

else; do they result in reflection on what one really knows and understands? We may be expert at keeping the hands busy, but what about the heads?

In theory, they should be just as busy - in the preliminary discussion of what to do, and why, and later in working over what happened. But the management of discussion is a difficult art, especially in large classes. Writing is another potential stimulus to thought, but pupils don't automatically use it to reformulate what they know, and too often they, and we, are forced back to the dictated "conclusion" or to a regime in which too little is demanded of them in the form of thoughtful writing. And what about reading? Surely before and after your experiments,

reading provides an excellent opportunity to relate what you know at first hand with larger theoretical matters? Yet there are schools in which reading plays a very small part indeed in science.

It is not the problem now, but the other components of science lessons. How do you get pupils to read for understanding, and to write well? How do you manage discussion so that they all take a share in predicting, interpreting, and clarifying the meaning of what they experience? More emphasis on these matters has long been advocated by those concerned with language across the curriculum, or language-for-learning, but just how to do something about it in particular departments has remained rather vague. The illustrations on this page are taken from *Communicating in the classroom*, a handbook for secondary school teachers which is intended to remove some of the vagueness. Starting from examples of successful and unsuccessful work from the classroom, it has sections on setting and marking written work, on reading, on small and large group talk, and on listening skills.

The team that prepared the material did so originally for initial training courses, and in each chapter there are therefore specific suggestions for what to do in (for example) setting a discussion task, and warnings of pitfalls to avoid. During the trial of these ideas, there has been a lot of interest from experienced teachers.

This volume is just one example of the sources of ideas now becoming available on how to help pupils to become more effective learners. The ASE Study Paper no. 16, *Language*

in Science, is another, and so is *Language, Teaching and Learning in Science* by C. G. Carré. The full report of the reading activities developed by the Schools Council Project is also available in mimeographed form. In addition, many individual studies of active language and its role in learning are being undertaken, such as that conducted in a Leicestershire school by John Horsfield.

This autumn county English advisers are inviting their science colleagues to take part in a joint conference on the role of pupils' language in their mastery of scientific ideas. Perhaps all the effort that was put into the development of pupils' practical work in the sixties will soon be matched by a comparably creative period in devising other activities for the classroom, which can make the practical part more meaningful. Will it be science teachers who demonstrate how to put into practice an effective language-for-learning policy?

¹ Published by Hodder and Stoughton, September 1981.
² Ward Lock Educational 1981.
³ From Nottingham University School of Education.



⁴ *Pupil Controlled Groups* - a study of small group discussion in biology, Leicester University School of Education, Occasional Paper.

Clive Sutton is Senior Lecturer in Education and Chairman of the Science Education Group at the University of Leicester

DISSENT

This rat looks like it is made of marzipan. Soft and neatly packaged in its envelope; I shake it free. Flinging the damp, yellow fur, I know that this first touch is far the worst. There is a book about it that contains everything on a rat, from diagrams, Malpighi, but free from blood. Or all the yellow pieces I will have to pour away. Now pig is out: My pins are twisted and the board is hard. But, using force and fracturing its legs I manage though. And crush my rat. From the crutch to the throat the fur is ripped. Not easily, not as shown in the diagrams. But, raggedly. My hacking has revealed the body wall. As a sack that is fat with innards to be torn.

A poem by Colin, aged 17

By the inquisitive eye And the hand that strips aside. Inside this taut, elastic sack is a surprise; Not the chaos I had thought to find, No coiled mass; instead of that A firmly coiled discipline. Of overlapping liver, folded gut; A nestbox that is like a small machine. And I wonder what it is that has left this rat. Why a month of probing could not make it go again. What is it that has disappeared... The bell has gone, it is time to go for lunch. I fold the rat, replace it in its bag. Wash from my hands the sweet Smell of meat and formula. And go and eat a meat pie afterwards. So, for four weeks or so I am told I shall continue to dissect this rat. Like a child Pulling apart a clock he cannot mend.

NEW SCIENCE BOOKS FROM HEINEMANN

INVESTIGATING CHEMISTRY SECOND EDITION

M.J. Daniels, L. Davies, A.W. Locke, and M.E. Reay

This second edition is in many respects a new book. It preserves all the qualities which made *Investigating Chemistry* one of the most widely-used of modern textbooks, but it will now be available in a revised range of editions, to better organised for use as a reference text, and includes many new features which improve its value as an aid to revision.

Investigating Chemistry has been extensively rewritten and thoroughly revised to offer: complete coverage of the latest syllabuses, particularly JMB and AEB; more positive guidance on conducting experiments and recording results; extended coverage of industrial, social, and applied aspects.

Substantial new material has been added, language and style have been simplified, summaries are included, and the student's attention is drawn to experiments and theory of particular importance for examinations.

678pp 436 64100 7

imp £3.95

SCIENCE 2000

A.J. Mac, P. Boyd, and D. Ritchie

An integrated science course for 12 to 14 year olds based on the outstandingly successful *Science for the 70s*.

* In full colour throughout
* Contains much new material
* Teaching order follows the *New Science Worksheets*
* Language level revised to suit the average pupil

* Warmly recommended. It is an attractive, reasonably priced book. *School Science Review of Book 1.*

Book 1 144pp 436 67666 X

Book 2 144pp Available November 1981

imp £2.50

Biology for the Individual Series BOOK 11: LIFE OF PLANTS

Phillip Bignall

The latest title in the established series covers the role of water in the plant's life, how plants make their food, and the uptake, storage, and transport of the products required by the plant. The many simple experiments and summary diagrams make the book ideal for 13 to 17 year olds.

80pp 436 68788 8

imp £1.95

Please send me an information copy of:

- ☐ *Investigating Chemistry*
☐ *Science 2000*
☐ *Biology for the Individual Series: Book 11: Life of Plants*

Name

School

Address



Heinemann Educational Books
Freeport EM17
22 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3BR

Cambridge Educational Cambridge Educational Cambridge Educational Cambridge Educational Cambridge Educational Cambridge Educational

EXPLORING

Primary Science 7-11

Christine Brown, Christopher Brown, Roy Edwards, Tony Roberts and Beverley Young

A completely new course in science for primary children aged 7 to 11, based on science processes and skills. The complete course consists of 4 units covering the 4 years from 7 to 11. There are 12 modules in each unit, each tackling a simple topic and each made up of:

- * 8 Pupil's Cards
- * 1 Teacher's Card
- * 1 'More to Explore' Card

Exploring has already been tested in more than 20 primary schools. *Exploring* does not demand of the teacher an extensive knowledge of science.

Exploring believes that science lessons should be fun, and gives children the chance to enjoy exploring for themselves.

Exploring assumes that many schools will be unable to afford much new equipment and makes use of everyday school materials.

Exploring gives careful consideration to co-ordinating the relevant mathematical abilities with the scientific material.

Unit 1 - available January 1982 - About £18.00

Unit 2 - available Spring 1982 - About £18.00

Units 3 and 4 - available December 1982 - About £18.00 each

For further information on all these titles and details on how to obtain a Topic Evaluation Pack for *Exploring* write, giving your school address, to Rosalind Horton at the address below.

Cambridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 2RU, England

Our new science programme also includes many books at secondary level:

Forthcoming Autumn 1981

Winter Biology

Owen Bishop £1.95

Odd Electron Species

The Chemistry of Free Radicals

Peter Scott £2.50

Forthcoming Spring 1982

Human Biology

An Activity Approach

Pat Rowlinson and Morton Jenkins About £4.50

Human Biology

Questions for Assessment at 16+

Morton Jenkins and Pat Rowlinson About £1.95

Light on Physics

A Basic Course

Robert Coates and John Fuller About £3.50

Forthcoming Summer 1982

Beginning Biology

An Introduction to Biological Science

Richard Price About £2.50

Living with Science

Series Editor John Bowers 5 titles each about £1.50

Natural Links

British Museum (Natural History)

Pack of Cards and Wall Charts About £14.00

Pupil's Book About £2.50

Physics

Objective Questions for Assessment at 16+

Stephen Foster About £1.95



New from Nelson

BIOLOGY FOR LIFE

MBV Roberts

Michael Roberts, the author of the highly successful A-level text *Biology: A Functional Approach*, has now written a text for students taking O-level and CSE examinations.

Biology for Life covers all aspects of O-level and CSE biology courses in a readable, enjoyable and straightforward manner. The text is clearly structured, a factor which makes it easy to use, and it is extremely well illustrated with approximately 400 line drawings and photographs.

Biology for Life has been related to everyday life thus making it a subject which will be of use to students after they leave school.

0-17448081-4 £3.95

Why not send for an inspection copy? Simply complete the coupon and post to the address given. No stamp is needed.

Please send me an inspection copy of *Biology for Life* 0-17448081-4

Name _____

School _____

Address _____

NELSON

The Promotions Department, FREEPOST, Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., Nelson House, Mayfield Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 4BR.

UTP SCIENCE 11-16

NEW AVERAGE ABILITY 14-16
Chemistry in Balance by Mike Hughes

A straightforward approach for exam courses. Direct and concise, but does not avoid the more difficult topics. Explains ideas and connections. Exam style questions test understanding and are a check list for revision.

198 x 210 mm £2.80 ISBN 0 7231 0814 5

THIRD YEAR TO 'O' LEVEL

Physics Matters by Barry Jackson

A totally different alternative for 13-16 year olds.

The spiral approach reinforces ideas. The style links traditional and modern courses in what has previously been a rigid separation.

Book 1 introduces physics. Books 2 and 3 are for exam groups. Book 3 contains full Course Revision Notes.

Book 1 £2.80 198 x 210 mm ISBN 0 7231 0784 X

Book 2 £2.80 198 x 210 mm ISBN 0 7231 0785 8

NEW Book 3 £2.80 198 x 210 mm ISBN 0 7231 0786 6

14-16 YEAR OLDS AVERAGE ABILITY

Physics Action Series by Bob Pongchaud

Physics in everyday life is the theme for all the books in this series. The books are readable and accurate. Important ideas and principles are stressed. Mathematics is kept to a minimum. This gives confidence to average ability students.

Energy in the Home £1.80 224 x 185 mm ISBN 0 7231 0797 1

Light in Action £1.50 224 x 185 mm ISBN 0 7231 0798 X

Getting Around £1.80 224 x 185 mm ISBN 0 7231 0799 8

For inspection Copies write now to:

University Tutorial Press,
FREEPOST,
842 Yeovil Road,
SLOUGH, SL1 8BZ

UTP

extra

Integration at Knutsford

Peter Oliver and Mike Fox describe a school science programme

Most of the science taught at Knutsford is integrated or unified science. This article explains why we have chosen to do this, what we do and outlines some constraints. What we do is in no way unique but is far removed from common practice. Since we made our plans, many reports have recommended similar approaches. This gives us some satisfaction but our purpose here is to show that the various prescriptions can be taken successfully.

Our school had discussed at length the nature of the curriculum for pupils between 11 and 16. The debate was founded in part on Phenix's analysis of knowledge and the outcome was that all pupils should meet most of the areas of knowledge of the analysis.

After the broad curriculum of years one to three, a common core remains in years four and five. The core includes: English, mathematics, science, PE, art and design, and social education (concerned with personal development and relationships, careers and religious education). Most pupils study at least one humanities subject. Pupils choose a further four courses.

The debate in the science department concerned the nature of science education in years one to three and then four to five. The discussion was lengthy and the presentation of arguments less ordered than outlined here. However, our decisions do form the basis of our present courses and intentions.

We quickly agreed to a set of aims. We adopted those from Curriculum Paper No. 73: pupils should acquire:

- Some knowledge of the empirical world around them,
- A little of the grammar and vocabulary of science,
- An ability to observe objectively,
- An ability to solve problem situations and think scientifically; and
- An awareness of the culture which is science.

We were able to agree that we should not define a body of knowledge that is science. Scientific knowledge is too large to attempt to cover it all and selection is necessary. Hirst has shown that science is characterised more by being a particular method of answering questions rather than a body of knowledge. This led us to adopt an experimental rather than a didactic approach to science teaching.

We also considered the nature of science and the traditional divisions. Most staff had little or no experience of the philosophical considerations. The traditional divisions of science - physics, chemistry, geology, biology, psychology and social sciences partly reflect the relative precision of measurements that can be made.

Some concepts and approaches are unique to a subject but many concepts are shared and methodology may also be common. The subject divisions are to an extent arbitrary but there are important distinctions in biology, for example, is concerned with living systems.

Within a subject, specialist knowledge of more than some fields is not usually possible. To the beginner, the divisions have little value. At school level the subject divisions are more a reflection of content than approach. We had rejected the body of knowledge approach and could not find the usual distinction in methodology between subjects and so decided that the separate subject approach was inappropriate.

At the time of these considerations we were considering the common secondary school pattern of teaching unified science in years one to two (or three), and a separate subject or subjects in years three (or four) to five. All pupils would have met different levels of precision of measurement in years one to three, and could then specialise in the subject or subjects they found most interesting. Could this pattern satisfy our aims?

We thought Aim 2 meant pupils should have some understanding of the grand generalizations and concepts of science such as Darwin's theory of evolution or the quantitative concepts of energy. Could these be taught before year four? In terms of Aim 4, could we teach the mathematical problem solving in physics or the statistical ideas in biology in years one to three? A selection of content should include some geology and why not psychology?

There seemed to be two approaches in years four and five. 1) Pupils should study for five or six science subjects.



In another world from committees, cut-backs and decisions. Teachers enjoy an in-service course at Reading University.

2) Pupils should continue with a unified scheme.

The first was unreasonable in terms of a balanced curriculum - and hardly likely to be accepted by other departments! The second seemed to be the way forward. The main objection to this approach was that choice should be available to a pupil.

Much is made of choice at option time by some schools. However, the choice is often made without a true appreciation of subject in years four and five, avenues are often cut-off and specious reasons are used in decisions. Over-riding the choice viewpoint the majority of science staff felt we should not deny a pupil knowledge from the various areas of science. To meet no physics after the third year means the subject has hardly been introduced.

The next step in a theoretical situation would be to devise or select appropriate courses. However our discussions took place while pupils were moving up the school. We had previously adopted Science for the Seventies for years one and two and this with modifications, satisfied our criteria. The option courses were originally intended to include separate sciences at O and CSE level together with SCISP at O and a science course based on Nuffield Secondary Science for a Mode 3 CSE.

In preparation for this, Band 1 pupils had worked from Patterns 1 in their third year; Band 2 had continued with science for the seventies. The first comprehensive intake pupils considered capable of O level chose SCISP or biology. There were only two takers for physics and chemistry - so these subjects did not run. The choice before pupils was any two sciences; SCISP or one science. This was a head-of-department's committee ruling.

Events had proceeded philosophy at the point. It was after our discussion that we decided our five year science education should be:

● Years one and two - Based in Science for the Seventies. (Now

Scottish Integrated Science² is being introduced)

● Year three - Patterns 1 and 2 modified to be suitable for all abilities of pupil.

● Years four and five - O level SCISP - Double O level - CSE - a double certificate course of integrated science.

Each of our integrated courses run by a co-ordinator and teachers too are responsible for courses rather than subjects. The heads of house are responsible for their subjects wherever they occur. We have found this organisational approach to work well. We are dependent on technicians and equipment in the science as any practically based course would be. Limited financial resources, repairs and equipment impact on work.

Pupils, parents, post 16 educationalists and employers have not been mentioned. They were not forgotten initially or now. After two years of successful examination results some questions are easier to answer. At parent's evenings and on other occasions queries were fewer than anticipated. Generally it was the acceptability of the SCISP double O to further education and employers and its suitability for A level that was raised. National acceptability is dealt with by the SCISP National Co-ordinator. We have had few problems of acceptability and no unsolved ones. Our pupils who have taken A level have done so in school. The A level teachers for each subject had not taught SCISP but found the pupils well prepared; we offer the Nuffield version of biology, chemistry and physics.

We believe we are offering an excellent O level science education to our boys and girls (almost in equal numbers). Certainly the proportion of girls is higher than anticipated for separate sciences. The subject is popular and enjoyable for pupils and staff. We plan to move completely to unified work for CSE level when there is published material.

References:

1. *Education in Schools - a Consultative Document* HMSO 1977 Curriculum 11-16 HMSO 1977 Aspects of Secondary Education HMSO 1979.

2. *Realms of Meaning: philosophy of the curriculum for general education* Phenix P.M. McGraw-Hill 1964.

3. *Curriculum Pages - No. 7 - Science for General Education*; for the first two years and the early school leaver. Consultative Committee on the Curriculum HMSO 1968.

4. *The Logic of Education*, Hirst, P. M. and Peters, R. S. RKP 1970.

5. *Science for the 70s*, Mee, A. et al. Heinemann Educational Books 1972.

6. *Scottish Integrated Science* Heinemann Educational Books.

Peter Oliver is head of Science at Knutsford High School. Mike Fox was Head of Physics. He is now Head of Science at Poulton High School.

Have you heard about BAYS

the youth (11-18) organisation of the British Association of Science BAYS members

receive their own magazine, *SCIENCE*, have the opportunity to take part in special projects, attend meetings and conferences, can enter specially arranged BAYS competitions.

With 10,000 members in 110 schools BAYS is the largest youth science organisation in the UK.

To find out more, contact Peter Briggs, British Association Young Scientists, Fortrose House, 22 Gyle Row, London W1X 1AB.

Victoria Neumark on 'Shape', a group of artists who work with the disabled and mentally handicapped



Photographs by Chris Schwartz

"Art can be a catalyst, it can make a difference in people's lives"



A creative movement workshop with mentally handicapped residents in a Middlesbrough hospital.

"In every area I've seen examples of the art form taking over - people enjoying themselves, feeling their own personal worth, releasing their memories." Peter Mitchelson, clown and drama therapist, talks about his work with children, with the mentally handicapped, old age pensioners, the physically handicapped, the deaf, and psycho-geriatric and psychiatric patients. "The value of art as healing is underestimated. It takes a lot of effort to work through people's situations, but it does happen. I've seen it happen."

What's thinking? Pie in the sky? Not at all. Visiting Mitch's workshop with mentally handicapped adults in North London I was very impressed with the rapport he had built up with his students in only a few sessions. A withdrawn young black man visibly came alive as a reggae record was put on. An autistic youth extended his arms in an attempt to join in, and he beamed, with the gentle exercise of the warm-up.

Some sharply accurate mime was produced when everyone was asked to pick up the magic walking stick and turn it into something else. Most of all, the general feeling, particularly in the improvisation story which concluded the session, was warm and friendly and students seemed visibly to be gaining confidence in their powers to express themselves through movement.

Peter Mitchelson works through an agency called Shape. Shape is a residential unit which ought to be seriously considered by any teacher in a remedial or special school. A non profit making organisation, it places creative artists of all kinds to work with people who are called "the disadvantaged". Shape artists are working in

remand centres, psychiatric wards and prisons as well as special schools and adult education institutes. In some cases adding a new dimension to the lives of those with whom they work.

Of course, every agency is only as good as the artists on its books. Wolfgang Stange is very good indeed, an "exceptional young man" as one hospital reported. For the last five years, ever since Shape began in 1976, he has worked with mentally handicapped students alone and with their teachers, as well as with psychiatric patients, developing his Dance Dynamics which "enables people to move progressively from the simplest forms of human activity to more complicated movements without stress, strain or discomfort." Ecstasy is the keynote to Wolfgang Stange's approach, and a joyful self-confidence is evident in all his pupils. They trust him completely, they try their hardest without reservations, and even the most withdrawn and mute of the mentally handicapped student joins in, hugs and rocks and grins in the circle of smiles.

"Wolf, yeah, he's very good" agrees one of the teachers in this mixed class at the City Literary Institute in London. This class which participated wonderfully in the Gala Performance at the Young Vic in June (reviewed TES, July 17), the first public performance by mentally handicapped people in this country. Truly the "development of the capacity to experience something more in life than the limitation of my student's handicap" is no wishful thinking on Mr Stange's part.

Dance with the deaf, puppet-making with children in hospitals,

drama with delicate children: these are some of the workshops which Shape artists have been running for a long time now. On a budget of £65,000, 86 new weekly workshops were started last year and 120 performances put on for interested groups. These might range from a performance of Russian cosaks to old age pensioners in Brent to the touring of "East West", a play about disability with a physically handicapped cast. Shape has branches and affiliated organisations in the North West, North, East Midlands, Lincolnshire and Humberside, Oxfordshire, West Midlands and Scotland.

It all began when Gina Levete, a dancer who ran workshops for handicapped children during the sixties, decided to pool forces with a painter, a photographer, and a musician, and start a programme of workshops for the disabled. With financial assistance from the Leverhulme Foundation, a survey of such creative activities in hospitals was undertaken. It found that remarkably little was going on. (In some parts of the country, this might still be the case today.) It was obvious that there was a need for a clearing house between institutions which would like to begin such activities, but didn't know where to find the artists, and artists who would like to work with disabled people, but didn't know how to get the bookings.

There are now 400 artists on the books, which are by no means closed. Shape's scope has expanded to include Intermediate Treatment and truancy groups, as well as workshops for the young unemployed - all kinds of the "disadvantaged" and the dismissed by society. In 1980

Gina Levete left Shape to set up Interlink, an international information exchange for artists and institutions.

Does this success story have any failures? asked Seona Reid, Shape's new director who is ex-president of the Ballet Rambert. "Of course, there are some negative reactions, but at least they are generally honest. When the Rambert played in a borsal reception was about half and half, but even that seemed to be beneficial. Even those who didn't like it were asking, 'What did it mean?' Art can be a catalyst, it can make a difference in people's lives. In Holloway Prison, some women were standing on chairs and stamping, but others were telling them to sit up, that they wanted to watch. I think that's worthwhile."

The success stories are many the people in psychiatric day hospital speaking in a music session who had never spoken before; the letters sent to a creative writer whose workshop in a Borsal was interrupted by an accident - everyone wrote, which was the astonishing thing; the young actor who spent three months in a North London drama workshop for the unemployed; applied to three drama schools and was accepted by them all. Yet, as Peter Mitchelson says, the real work is not flashy, it is better than that. It is slow, gradual, and sometimes no one is in the mood and sometimes the planning goes wrong and sometimes the artist is just wrong for that particular group.

There are always more artists, however. If you would like to try one out, at your particular school or institution, contact Shape at 9 Fitzroy Square, London W1 (telephone:

01-388 9744/9622) and one of their administrators will arrange a visit to discuss requirements. They will then put an artist in touch and will fund the workshop for a probationary period of three months. As currently 87 per cent of workshops continue past the three months, the Shape selection and audition policy is obviously in tune with what institutions want. The rate of pay is at standard i.e.a. rates. For performances, Shape negotiates fees, books and pays the artists.

Another much appreciated activity is the ticket subsidy scheme. Blocks of cheap tickets are available for West End shows. Among others, groups of mentally handicapped children have seen *Pel Joey* and *Oliver Young*; homeless have gone to *Pel Joey* and epileptic children to *Education Rite* and groups of the elderly to the Royal Ballet and the D'Oyly Carte Opera. "We all enjoyed it so much, especially because we are not able to get out as much as we would like," wrote one disabled and house-bound pensioner, speaking perhaps for all the groups of institutionalized and disabled.

Shape also runs special projects: an "Arts Alive" team with funding from the Manpower Service Commission which investigates and develops creative activities in long stay institutions; research projects in hospitals; a garden for disabled and elderly hospital patients; sessions with the unemployed, and, with Hackney Task Force, Shape is helping set up Age on Stage, a movement theatre for old people in sheltered housing.

As Seona Reid says, "We plug the gaps". Or as Wolfgang Stange says: "I have no feeling of pity for the people with whom I work. My teaching is about creativity."

PRIMARY HEADSHIPS

continued

HUMBERSIDE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
HEAD
ENDLEIGH RC VOLUNTARY
AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL
Endleigh Lane, Beverley High
Road, Hull, North Humberside.
(Re-advertisement)
Group 5, N.O.R. A. Age Range
5-9

The Governors would welcome applications from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head Teacher of the above school which is a voluntary aided primary school. The school is situated in a new residential area.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Hull, North Humberside, HU1 3SA. Tel: 0482 567151. Closing date 28th September 1981.

LANCASHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

LEICESTERSHIRE

SWANNINGTON C.E. (CONTRIBUTOR) PRIMARY SCHOOL
HEADSHIP - GROUP 2
HEADSHIP - GROUP 2
Approximately 51 on roll. Details on request (S.A.E.).
Apply (no forms) with full particulars and names and addresses of two referees to the Director of Education, County Hall, Leicester, LE1 7RH. Tel: 0533 110016 (15/9/81)

ROCHDALE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
PRIMARY SCHOOL HEADSHIP
ALICE INGRAM R.C. (AIDED) PRIMARY SCHOOL
Mile End, Rochdale.
Tel: Rochdale 341860

Required for January 1982. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of the above school which currently has 130 pupils on roll between the ages of 4 and 10 years.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Rochdale, Lancashire, M16 9JH. Tel: Rochdale 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

WEST GLAMORGAN
COUNTY COUNCIL
Please see advertisement on page 45

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

DEPUTY HEAD
Teacher (Group 6)

Required for January 1982. Applications are invited from suitable qualified, experienced, and enthusiastic teachers. The successful candidate will be a practising Catholic, required to take special responsibility for the infant department and willing to take an active role in the development of the whole school. Application form and further details can be obtained from the Headmaster, Closing date September 30th, 1981.

NORFOLK
HEADS

Required for:

NORTH WOOLTON COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Mr. King's Lynn (Group 5: 5-11 age range)
LODDON MIDDLE SCHOOL (Group 4: 8-12 age range)
MAGDALEN GATES FIRST SCHOOL (Group 4: 5-11 age range)
WALFORD CROSS KEYS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Mr. King's Lynn (Group 2: 8-11 age range)
INGOLDSTHORPE VOLUNTARY-AIDED FIRST SCHOOL
Mr. King's Lynn (Group 2: 5-11 age range)
SCULTHORPE VOLUNTARY-AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL
Mr. Pakenham (Group 1: 5-11 age range)
BUNWELL COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Mr. Pakenham (Group 1: 5-11 age range)
ROCKLANDS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Mr. Pakenham (Group 1: 5-11 age range)
SHELTON COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Mr. Long Stratton (Group 1: 5-11 age range)

(Applicants for Voluntary-Aided Schools should preferably be communicant members of the Church of England.)
Application forms and further details from the County Education Officer, County Hall, Norwich, NR1 2DL, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

DEPUTY HEADS
Required for:

MILL VIEW COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL (Group 6: 8-12 age range)
Application forms and further details from the Area Education Officer, 28 St. Giles Street, Norwich NR2 1TG, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

ALDBOROUGH COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL (Group 3: 5-11 age range)
BRISTON VOLUNTARY CONTROLLED PRIMARY SCHOOL (Group 3: 5-11 age range)
MUNDSELEY COUNTY JUNIOR SCHOOL (Group 3: 5-11 age range)

Application forms and further details from the Area Education Officer, 7 Park Lane, North Walsham, Norfolk NR26 0BO, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
Closing date for all applications - 2nd October, 1981.

DETON
Please see advertisement on page 45

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
HEADTEACHERS
Cantonment Division
PARKWOOD COUNTY
PRIMARY SCHOOL
(Infants Department)
Donwood Drive, Ashford.
Cantonment, Kent, TN24 8LJ.
Group 3 (likely to become Group 4 in April 1982) Roll 193
Applications are invited for the post of Head Teacher of the above school which is a voluntary aided primary school. The school is situated in a new residential area.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Ashford, Kent, TN24 8LJ. Tel: Ashford 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BRENT
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
KILBURN PARK JUNIOR MIXED
SCHOOL
Kilburn Park, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH.
Group 4, Vacancy due to retirement of Head Teacher who is retiring.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH. Tel: Brent 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

WARWICKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

DETON
Please see advertisement on page 45

BERKSHIRE

WOODEN HILL COUNTY
PRIMARY SCHOOL
Wooden Hill, Reading, RG2 4DD.
N.O.R. 306
Required for January 1982. Deputy Head Teacher (Group 5).
The school is a voluntary aided primary school. The school is situated in a new residential area.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Reading, RG2 4DD. Tel: Reading 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BRENT
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
KILBURN PARK JUNIOR MIXED
SCHOOL
Kilburn Park, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH.
Group 4, Vacancy due to retirement of Head Teacher who is retiring.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH. Tel: Brent 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

WARWICKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

DETON
Please see advertisement on page 45

DORSET

HAWORTHY FIRST & HOOL
Haworthy, Dorset.
N.O.R. 306
Required for January 1982. Deputy Head Teacher (Group 5).
The school is a voluntary aided primary school. The school is situated in a new residential area.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Dorset, DT1 1AA. Tel: Dorset 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BRENT
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
KILBURN PARK JUNIOR MIXED
SCHOOL
Kilburn Park, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH.
Group 4, Vacancy due to retirement of Head Teacher who is retiring.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH. Tel: Brent 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

WARWICKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

DETON
Please see advertisement on page 45

HERTFORDSHIRE

SPRINGMEAD J.M. SCHOOL
Springmead, Hertfordshire.
N.O.R. 306
Required for January 1982. Deputy Head Teacher (Group 5).
The school is a voluntary aided primary school. The school is situated in a new residential area.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Hertfordshire, SG1 1AA. Tel: Hertfordshire 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BRENT
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
KILBURN PARK JUNIOR MIXED
SCHOOL
Kilburn Park, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH.
Group 4, Vacancy due to retirement of Head Teacher who is retiring.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH. Tel: Brent 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

WARWICKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

DETON
Please see advertisement on page 45

SALFORD

CITY OF SALFORD
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Salford, Lancashire, M6 6PU. Tel: Salford 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BRENT
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
KILBURN PARK JUNIOR MIXED
SCHOOL
Kilburn Park, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH.
Group 4, Vacancy due to retirement of Head Teacher who is retiring.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH. Tel: Brent 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

WARWICKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

DETON
Please see advertisement on page 45

SALFORD

CITY OF SALFORD
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Salford, Lancashire, M6 6PU. Tel: Salford 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BRENT
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
KILBURN PARK JUNIOR MIXED
SCHOOL
Kilburn Park, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH.
Group 4, Vacancy due to retirement of Head Teacher who is retiring.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Brent, London, N.W.10 4JH. Tel: Brent 341860. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

WARWICKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Primary School
COPPELL ST. JOHN'S C.E.
Coppell, Chorley.
(R. 591)

For application form and details to whom completed forms should be sent, see advertisement in the County Council Education Department, 1st Floor, 100, Victoria Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 2JH. Tel: 0527 2211. Closing date 28th September 1981.

BU

Middle School Education

Headships

EALING

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
VIRKING MIDDLE SCHOOL
Redcliffe Way, Ealing TW20 7JW
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
London weighting £739.
Assistance with relocation ex-
penses may be available in
appropriate cases.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Chief
Education Officer, Ealing House,
18-21 Ealing Road, Ealing W5
to be returned within 14 days of
the appearance of this advertise-
ment. (150402)

Deputy Headships

Second-Masters/ Mistresses

EALING

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
VIRKING MIDDLE SCHOOL
Redcliffe Way, Ealing TW20 7JW
Required for January 1982. Deputy
Headteacher required for
Group 5 salary plus £739 London
Allowance.
Assistance with relocation ex-
penses may be available in
appropriate cases.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Chief
Education Officer, Ealing House,
18-21 Ealing Road, Ealing W5
to be returned within 14 days of
the appearance of this advertisement.
(150402)

HAMPSHIRE

**ST. SYTHUN'S R.C. MIDDLE
SCHOOL**
Taswell Road, Southsea.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5. (Re-advertisement). Ap-
plicants should be practising Catho-
lics.
Application form and further de-
tails available from the Head-
teacher. Closing date 8th October, 1981.
(177441)

ISLE OF WIGHT

COUNTY COUNCIL
WEST WIGHT MIDDLE SCHOOL
Queens Road, Freshwater, Isle of
Wight PO20 1JH
Age range 9-13 years
Required for January 1982. DEPU-
TY HEADTEACHER at this Group 5
Middle School, which is situated on
the outskirts of Freshwater
which is an attractive village in a
pleasant location.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the County
Education Officer, County Hall,
Newport, to whom they should be
returned by 15th October 1981.
(178588)

MERTON

LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON
HILLCROSS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Hillcross Road, Merton SE26 4JQ
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
London weighting £739.
Assistance with relocation ex-
penses may be available in
appropriate cases.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Chief
Education Officer, Merton House,
18-21 Ealing Road, Ealing W5
to be returned within 14 days of
the appearance of this advertisement.
(150402)

NORFOLK

DEPUTY HEAD required for
HARROLD V.C. MIDDLE
SCHOOL, Group 5.
Application forms and further de-
tails from the Chief Education
Officer, Harrold School, Harrold,
Norfolk, to whom they should be
returned by 15th October 1981.
(178588)

Remedial Posts

Scale 2 Posts and above

ISLE OF WIGHT

COUNTY COUNCIL
SANDHILLS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Sandhills Road, Sandhills, Isle of
Wight PO20 1JH
Age range 9-13 years
Required for January 1982. An ex-
perienced remedial teacher (Scale 2)
to be responsible for the school's
remedial work. The successful
candidate will be responsible for
the remedial work of the school.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the County
Education Officer, County Hall,
Newport, to whom they should be
returned by 15th October 1981.
(178588)

By Subject Classification

Home Economics

Scale 1 Posts

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDWARDS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Medway Division
Hoo St Werburgh Middle
School, Medway, Kent.
Temporary teacher required to
teach HOME ECONOMICS
from the second part of the
Autumn Term 1981. Possibility
of post being made permanent.
(178588)

Later of application giving
curriculum vitae and names and
addresses of 2 referees. Letters
to the Headteacher. Please also
state other subjects offered.
(178588)

Humanities

Scale 1 Posts

SUFFOLK

KINGSTON MIDDLE SCHOOL
Beach Road, Worthing BN11 8BW
(10-13 mixed, roll 477)
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

Mathematics

Heads of Department

SUFFOLK

PARKWAY MIDDLE SCHOOL
Park Road, Epsom, Surrey
(Mixed comprehensive 9-13: 350
roll)
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
The local housing authority is
prepared to give sympathetic con-
sideration to the provision of hous-
ing for teachers.
Further details and application
forms from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

Scale 2 Posts and above

WEST SUSSEX

**CROSS R.C. MIDDLE
SCHOOL**
Hill, Crawley.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Application forms and further de-
tails from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

Scale 1 Posts

HERTFORDSHIRE

BEECHWOOD PARK SCHOOL
Mareham, Northants.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
The school is situated in a pleasant
location, with a large playing field
and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher, Beechwood Park School,
Mareham, Northants, to whom they
should be returned by 15th October
1981. (178588)

WEST SUSSEX

**HOLY CROSS R.C. MIDDLE
SCHOOL**
Hill, Crawley.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Application forms and further de-
tails from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

Pastoral

Heads of Department

BERKSHIRE

**JAMES BLINMAN COUNTY
SCHOOL**
Clarendon Road, Slough SL1 2BA
N.O.S. 540
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Application forms and further de-
tails from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

Physical Education

Scale 2 Posts and above

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDWARDS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Medway Division
Hoo St Werburgh Middle
School, Medway, Kent.
Temporary teacher required to
teach HOME ECONOMICS
from the second part of the
Autumn Term 1981. Possibility
of post being made permanent.
(178588)

Scale 1 Posts

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDWARDS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Medway Division
Hoo St Werburgh Middle
School, Medway, Kent.
Temporary teacher required to
teach HOME ECONOMICS
from the second part of the
Autumn Term 1981. Possibility
of post being made permanent.
(178588)

Science

Scale 2 Posts and above

HAMPSHIRE

**ST. SYTHUN'S R.C. MIDDLE
SCHOOL**
Taswell Road, Southsea.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

HAMPSHIRE

ALDERMOOR MIDDLE SCHOOL
Lords Hill, Centre East
Southampton SO8 6EE
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

Other than by Subject Classification

Scale 2 Posts and above

DERBYSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL
ST. SYTHUN'S R.C. MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Taswell Road, Southsea.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

HAMPSHIRE

POULNER JUNIOR SCHOOL
Poulner Road, Ringwood.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Application forms and further de-
tails from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

HAMPSHIRE

HOLLYBROOK MIDDLE SCHOOL
Bosworth Lane, Southampton, SO1
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Application forms and further de-
tails from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

HARROW

VAUGHAN MIDDLE SCHOOL
Vaughan Road, West Harrow,
Middlesex.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

Pastoral

Heads of Department

BERKSHIRE

**JAMES BLINMAN COUNTY
SCHOOL**
Clarendon Road, Slough SL1 2BA
N.O.S. 540
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Application forms and further de-
tails from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

Physical Education

Scale 2 Posts and above

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDWARDS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Medway Division
Hoo St Werburgh Middle
School, Medway, Kent.
Temporary teacher required to
teach HOME ECONOMICS
from the second part of the
Autumn Term 1981. Possibility
of post being made permanent.
(178588)

Scale 1 Posts

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDWARDS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Medway Division
Hoo St Werburgh Middle
School, Medway, Kent.
Temporary teacher required to
teach HOME ECONOMICS
from the second part of the
Autumn Term 1981. Possibility
of post being made permanent.
(178588)

Scale 1 Posts

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDWARDS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Medway Division
Hoo St Werburgh Middle
School, Medway, Kent.
Temporary teacher required to
teach HOME ECONOMICS
from the second part of the
Autumn Term 1981. Possibility
of post being made permanent.
(178588)

HARROW

VAUGHAN MIDDLE SCHOOL
Vaughan Road, West Harrow,
Middlesex.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

**ST. SYTHUN'S R.C. MIDDLE
SCHOOL**
Taswell Road, Southsea.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

Scale 1 Posts

BEDFORDSHIRE

NORTHERN AREA
ST. SYTHUN'S R.C. MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Taswell Road, Southsea.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

HARROW

VAUGHAN MIDDLE SCHOOL
Vaughan Road, West Harrow,
Middlesex.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

Pastoral

Heads of Department

BERKSHIRE

**JAMES BLINMAN COUNTY
SCHOOL**
Clarendon Road, Slough SL1 2BA
N.O.S. 540
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Application forms and further de-
tails from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

Physical Education

Scale 2 Posts and above

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDWARDS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Medway Division
Hoo St Werburgh Middle
School, Medway, Kent.
Temporary teacher required to
teach HOME ECONOMICS
from the second part of the
Autumn Term 1981. Possibility
of post being made permanent.
(178588)

Scale 1 Posts

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDWARDS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Medway Division
Hoo St Werburgh Middle
School, Medway, Kent.
Temporary teacher required to
teach HOME ECONOMICS
from the second part of the
Autumn Term 1981. Possibility
of post being made permanent.
(178588)

Scale 1 Posts

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDWARDS MIDDLE SCHOOL
Medway Division
Hoo St Werburgh Middle
School, Medway, Kent.
Temporary teacher required to
teach HOME ECONOMICS
from the second part of the
Autumn Term 1981. Possibility
of post being made permanent.
(178588)

HERTFORDSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL
VAUGHAN MIDDLE SCHOOL
Vaughan Road, West Harrow,
Middlesex.
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

NORFOLK

**ST. THOMAS MORE R.C. VA
MIDDLE SCHOOL**
Jeau Road, Norwich NR2 3QR
Roll 305 (8-13 years)
Practising Roman Catholics are
required for the following
two posts for January 1982:-
1) MATHEMATICS (Scale 1)
2) SCIENCE (Scale 1)

BROMLEY

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY
KEMNALL MANOR SCHOOL
Sandhills Road, Sandhills, Kent DA11
8AA
Required for January 1982. HEAD-
TEACHER, Group 5.
Newly qualified teachers welcome.
Forms and further details avail-
able from the Headteacher at school
(S.A.E. please) to whom they should
be returned. (150402)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building.
Application forms (SAE) and
further details from the Head-
teacher at school (S.A.E. please) to
whom they should be returned by
15th October 1981. (178588)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD CHILTERN DIVISION
COMBINED SCHOOL (VA) C of E
Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield,
Bucks HP9 1JH
Required for January 1982. Con-
joint Head of the Middle School with
responsibility for the combined
school. The school is situated in a
pleasant location, with a large
playing field and a modern building

Education Department

DEPUTY HEAD
Group 9

Campton R.C. High School for Boys
(11-16 years boys) comprehensive, 561 on roll.
Stafford Road, St. Helens WA10 3JL.

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be a member of the senior management and policy-making team. Major areas of responsibility will be related as far as possible to the particular experience and qualifications of the person appointed. Previous applicants will be considered.

Further details and application forms are available from the Headmaster and completed applications should be returned to the Very Reverend Canon J. Tickle at the school.

TES12/00/12

Helens
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
HUNTINGDON AREA
Allwyn Community School
Hollow Lane, Ramsey
857 on roll, Group 9

Second Mistress/Master

Required for January 1982 Second Mistress/Master to join the School Management Team of this co-educational 11-14 comprehensive school.

Candidates should be well qualified and must have proven teaching and organizational experience in comprehensive schools.

The successful candidate will be expected to exercise responsibility for Girls' Welfare and discipline.

Further particulars and application forms from the Senior Area Education Officer, Gazeley House, Princess Street, Huntingdon, Cambs. (SAE please). Closing date 2nd October.

TES12/00/12

The Borough is within easy reach of Central London and bordered by Epping Forest. London Addition to salary payable.

Required for January 1982
HIGHAMS PARK SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL,
Handsworth Avenue, London, E4 8JL.
Headteacher: Mr. F. Maynard, B.Sc.

Deputy Head Teacher
Group 11

£11,641-£12,648 required in this co-educational Comprehensive School for pupils aged 14-18 years (800 on roll).

A well qualified, enthusiastic and experienced teacher with proven administrative ability is sought to join the Senior Management Team of this school, situated in a pleasant, residential area of the Borough.

Application form and further details available on receipt of a.s.e. from Chief Education Officer, London Borough of Waltham Forest, Municipal Offices, High Road, Leyton, London, E15 5QJ.
Closing date 2nd October 1981.

TES12/00/12

Waltham Forest

BARNESLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Barnesley Close, Barnesley S70 2HS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the following

DEPUTY HEADSHIPS
for January 1982

Charter School
Broadway, Barnesley S70 8RA; Group 9.
11-16 Mixed Comprehensive. Headteacher: Mr. M.P. Kaye BA

St Helen's School
Carlton Road, Barnesley S71 2BS; Group 9.
11-16 Mixed Comprehensive. Headteacher: Mr. D.C. Eble

Thurnscoe Comprehensive School
Clayton Lane, Thurnscoe, Rotherham S63 0BE; Group 10 (SPA).
11-16 Mixed Comprehensive. Headteacher: Mr. D.P. Owen BSc (Econ)

Further details and application forms are obtainable from the Education Officer, Barnesley Close, Barnesley S70 2HS to whom they should be returned by 26 September 1981.

TES12/00/12

SECONDARY HEADSHIPS

continued

EAST SUSSEX

BATHON SCHOOL

For the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HERTFORDSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

ST. ANGELO'S R.C. GIRLS' SCHOOL

Headteacher (Group 10) for this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

KETERING HENRY COTCH SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

KETERING HENRY COTCH SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

KETERING HENRY COTCH SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

KETERING HENRY COTCH SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

KETERING HENRY COTCH SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

KETERING HENRY COTCH SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

KETERING HENRY COTCH SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

KETERING HENRY COTCH SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

ALWOOD C.E. SCHOOL

Headteacher (Group 10) for this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

Headteacher (Group 10) for this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

BERKSHIRE

MEADWAY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

Headteacher (Group 10) for this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HILLINGDON

LIMNIN HORNHILL OF

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

Headteacher (Group 10) for this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

HUMBERSIDE

COUNTY COUNCIL

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 18.9.81

SECONDARY
SCHOOLS

HEADSHIP

SCHOOL (SM)

Headteacher (Group 10) for this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150 on roll, 1980/81.

SCHOOL (SM)

HEADTEACHER - GROUP 10

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head of this Co-educational Comprehensive School for 11-16 years, 150

3.

Abstract

1

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

J

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

U

1. The first group of people who are affected by the disease are those who are in the early stages of the disease. They are the people who are in the early stages of the disease.

•

•

for September appointments. TE814/001/18



411



100



from the
Educational
y House,
Romford,
Essex: Thur-
TELE 18/00/70

...; Berks

Residential
challenging

completing
actively
gramme of

Teachers —
to take up

on basis of
with Local
Ja available.
Colnpat. Tel;

al Director,
ford, Essex.

TELE 18/00/70

Residential
challenging
completing
actively
gramme of
Teachers —
to take up
on basis of
with Local
Ja available.
ncipal. Tel;
al Director,
ord, Essex.



00/00/00

ES48/00/00:



TFS4R/00/00

Age Group	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Unknown (%)
18-24	25	25	25	25
25-34	20	20	20	20
35-44	15	15	15	15
45-54	10	10	10	10
55-64	5	5	5	5
65+	5	5	5	5



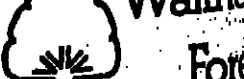
TE84B/00/C

TEHRAN/00/

TEAM:

TES48/DC

altha



FEW

DRUM

DRUM

TEB48/00/00

are related to any Officer or Official of the Authority.

TESES/00/00

THE TIMES
Educational
Supplement

كتاب من الأصول